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"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

PERMANENCY OF PROGRESS.

Christian willinghood is the soundest basis of Christian institutions. The voluntary principle is, indeed, described by modern statesmen as capricious. The process of induction by which these men make out their conclusions, would turn out, we suspect, when fairly examined, to be somewhat of the narrowest. They see a church springing up here, and then, like the floating island in the Mediterranean, disappearing. They hear rumours of ministers, once oppular, deserted by their flocks. They read accounts of small but scandalous bickerings between pastors and people; and out of these gossamer materials, which float in the air of religious society, they set themselves to twist a maxim strong enough to bind the judgment of a whole nation. "Capricious!" This is the caput mortuum of their off-hand reasoning—this the flimsy fabric they weave, out of all the elements for thought to be collected from the history of the voluntary principle. They might, if unable to go back to the primitive ages of Christianity, trace its progress in their own country. They might cast an eye over the expanse of the past, and observe this principle advancing from a far distance, with a steady onward movement from generation to generation, in the face, too, of all but insuperable difficulties—of hot persecution—of civil disabilities—of this world's contempt—until the land is covered with it; and the establishment itself, rooted as it is in the political institutions of the country, is so menaced by it, as to wring out of these very men, in defence of their church, a charge against the voluntary principle, the necessity for preferring which proves it to be absurd. These philosophers judge of the tide of human mind by the ripple at their feet; and observing wave after wave to advance and then recede, they forthwith conclude that Christianity left to itself is a fluctuating and capricious thing. Why, they could not lift up their eyes, and look abroad over the vast expanse, without noting that many landmarks plainly visible in the last age are now

men are too intent, we fancy, on picking up shells upon the strand. These steadiness and sufficiency of the voluntary principle, like that of all other great elementary truths, must be judged of on a large and comprehensive scale. So varied are individual types of human nature, so infinitely diversified the combinations of society, so strangely are they swayed by local influences, that instances may, unquestionably be found of apparent failures, even of the wisest and most certain means to success. Religious institutions, left to the support of religious will, may, undoubtedly, here and there, exhibit a most crazy, tottering, and unsightly aspect—possibly, they may be seen in ruins. Closely examined, most of them may be found, in some particulars, defective; and, looked at individually, may prove but sorry illustrations of the power and worth of the principle they embody. But, with submission, we contend that this is not the fairest, not the most philosophical way of testing the subject. Take the country at large, and observe the general progress from century to century of the institutional embodiment of Christian willinghood. What are the chief features of its history? Spite of the disadvantages under which it has laboured, has ignorance gained upon it, or corruption overspread it, or sloth cankered and eaten out its heart, or bigotry narrowed the sphere of its operations? Has it scattered light, or superinduced darkness? Have its energies become feebler by age, or more potent? Does it do less now than it did fifty years back, or does it more? Are its institutions more liberally, or more grudgingly, supported now than then? Are its ministers more or less numerous, more or less efficient, in these days than in those? As times roll on, does it command a wider, or a scantier and more constrained respect? These are the standards by which thinking men will judge of this principle—and, tried by these, the steady permanency of its progress is remarkable.

Remarkable, we say. Not, indeed, that there is herein any discrepancy in respect of the primary laws of mind, but that the result contradicts superficial expectation, and stands out in direct confutation of dicta which are usually pronounced with an air of infallibility. Otherwise, there is nothing extraordinary in the matter. Truth, even of minor import, when once it roots itself in the human heart, never dies—it lives, it grows, it reproduces itself, it becomes indestructible. The laws which guarantee this may be wholly invisible to, or but "dimly

discerned" by, us—but their operation is constant, potent, universal. All the great advances made by society are spontaneous movements. The positive benefits which have flowed to man out of the fount of civil authority and law are few and comparatively trivial. Civilisation owes far less to political institutions than they to civilisation. Science has flourished without the sid of law. Morality has purged itself of gross admixtures, and the same passed through many revolutions, and refinement has reached its present pitch, and literature has spread abroad its blessings, not by means, but often in spite, of legislative interposition. And why not religion? Is it not, when once fairly planted in the human heart, the most powerful of all impulses? Does it not increase, to reproduction, to universality? Can it exist and be silent? Can it shake hands with indifference, or take home to its bosom a careless negligence of other's welfare? Die! it was not born to die. It is immortal. Nominalism may die—hypocrisy may give up the ghost. Priestly pretences, wearing the guise of Christianity, may want the factitious support derived from state enactments. But an enlightened apprehension and a cordial love of revealed truth will, up to the measure of its own existence, not only continue to live but to work. Safely may it be left to its own noble impulses. It can neither dwindle nor decay. And if, at times, it disappears from the surface, it is only, like streams working their way through a subterraneous passage, to emerge again from obscurity in greater clearness, in larger breadth, in yet augmented power.

Taking the history of establishments, and contrasting it with the history of religious willinghood, one cannot fail to mark the difference. In the one case the natural progress is from premature efficiency to decay—in the other from feebleness to gigantic strength. So far as experience has yet gone, spiritual institutions based upon compulsory support, vigorous as they might have been in their first years, have all tended the same way—lukewarmness, sloth, corruption, hypocrisy, fraud—these have been found to be their several successive and certain stages. That they may absorb somewhat of the energetic piety thrown up by eruptions of the voluntary principle is not denied; nor is it denied that by the activity of the same principle they may occasionally be spurred into zeal. But these are adventitious phenomena. Leave an establishment to itself, to its own inherent bias, and, invariably, corruption creeps over it, worldliness encroaches upon its borders. The once cultivated field becomes overrun with weeds. Noxious things find shelter there, and pollution and abomination go on, until society, in disgust, drives the ploughshare of reformation right through its bosom. Its early triumphs are seeming rather than real. Resting mainly upon law, it is subject to all the changes which law may undergo. Hence its indifference to national spirituality, hence its sensitiveness to national politics. Of the last evil, the frequent cry, "The church is in danger," is a sufficient illustration; of the first, we find evidence enough in its proved incompetency to keep down the swelling flood of popular ignorance and general immorality.

But we forget ourselves. Our object is not to expose defects, but to exhibit beauties. If, occasionally, we are tempted to reach

But we forget ourselves. Our object is not to expose defects, but to exhibit beauties. If, occasionally, we are tempted to reach our end by contrasts, our readers will, we trust, forgive us. Meanwhile, we will not leave them gazing upon what is unsightly, but bid them turn and view the working of the voluntary principle in those countries in which it is permitted to put forth its energies unchecked by state restrictions. The solidity and permanency of its triumphs may be seen in the United States of America; where, whatever charges may be fairly urged against it, that of caprice and insufficiency is, obviously, not one.

CLERICAL RAPACITY.

A FINE illustration of the sort of peace and good-will diffused throughout society by our state church, may now be seen in the metropolitan parish of Saint Andrews, Holborn. The rector, one John Travers Robinson, has been guilty of an act of as gross rapacity as ever was recorded, even of an Anglican parson; and, at a crowded meeting of his parishioners on Monday night, his conduct was condemned in terms of the severest but well-merited reprobation. Some of this man's parishioners are in arrear for tithes, the amount of which, in no single case, equals ten pounds, and in the majority of cases is only a few shillings. By act of parliament it is provided (for a church parson can no more get on without an act of parliament than a pious Christian without his Bible), that where tithe is in arrear, not exceeding the sum of ten pounds, and the legal claim of the incumbent is not disputed, the matter shall be adjudicated by justices of the peace, who may award costs not exceeding ten shillings. John Travers Robinson, however, was not so anxious to recover his tithes, as to harass those over whom he has been ostensibly appointed to preach the gospel of brotherhood and love. And that he might not want a fitting agent, he seems

fortunately to have been related to a sharp practitioner of the law, by name Turner. These worthies consulted together; and when a parson and a lawyer hunt in couples, they are sure to ferret out some victims. They determined not to employ the simple and inexpensive process of the act of parliament (and as the legal claim of the incumbent was not in question, they ought to have resorted to no other), but they actually filed fourteen separate bills in equity for the tithe in arrear; and those who know that equity is the most expensive luxury in which a man can indulge in this country, will not be surprised that the parties against whom these bills were filed were indignant at having it thus thrust upon them. We are given to understand that the rector will be defeated in the court to which he has so shamefully appealed. We trust it may be so; but his animus remains the same, and already two parties who neglected to enter an appearance to the bills he filed have been attached for enter an appearance to the bills he filed have been attached for contempt, and each mulcted in fifteen pounds costs; thus affording another exemplification of the truth, that if the law does delay in bringing justice home to our doors, it never delays in taking money out of our pockets.

Little commentary on this statement is requisite. It is quite evident that John Travers Phinson is "a mercenary, and no shepherd;" that he is more arrived to speak the thickness and

for their souls; and that he is resolved to apply the chicanery and oppression of the law, as his prototypes of old applied the thumbscrew and the rack. But after all, John Travers Robinson is but an individual, and to expend too much indignation upon him were useless. It is a duty on our part to relieve those who are suffering from his malignity, and to hold him up to public contempt. But this duty performed, another and a more important opens up to us. It is the foul and corrupt system which gives power to individuals like the rector of St Andrews, against which we should lift up our voices and direct our efforts. He would have been impotent had it not been for the hundred arms of patty conversion which the state not been for the hundred arms of petty oppression which the state church wields; and we may rely upon it, that if we sincerely wish

" to save free conscience from the paw Of hireling wolves whose gospel is their maw,"

our only plan is to sever the unholy union of church and state.

On Monday evening a meeting of the inhabitants of the parish of St Andrew's, Holborn, was held at the Mechanics' institution, to take St Andrew's, Holborn, was held at the Mechanics' institution, to take into consideration the conduct of the Rev. John Travers Robinson, M.A., rector of the said parish, so far as regards the proceedings he has instituted in the court of Chancery for the recovery of his tithes. Thomas Wakley, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The chairman addressed the meeting, and said he was not there in the character of a partisan. He was merely there to hear the case that was to be laid before the meeting, with the view of using it elsewhere, if such a course became necessary. According to the case laid before him, it appeared that the rev. rector had applied to certain parishioners for the payment of tithes. They refused to pay on conscientious grounds. The magistrates were applied to by the rector, according to the provisions of the 5th and 6th of William the Fourth, and they issued orders for the payment of the tithes in question. The orders, however, were not enforced; but the rector being determined to have his tithes, proceeds against fourteen individuals in the court of Chancery, filing a separate bill in each case. Now, the simple question for the meeting was this bill in each case. Now, the simple question for the meeting was this—was it proper for the rector, when he could have obtained his rights by the ordinary process to be enforced by the magistrates, to adopt harsh proceedings in the court of Chancery? He, for one, thought not; and he believed that pleading the statute against the bills filed would be a good answer to them. Mr Purday (of Holborn), one of the parties against whom the bills in question had been filed, detailed the circumstances connected with his case, and moved a resolution declaratory of the disapprobation of the meeting at the conduct pursued by the rector. The resolution having been seconded, Mr Griffiths, churchwarden of the parish, opposed it, and said there were only a few malcontents in the parish, who objected to pay the tithes, the rector's right to which had already been established in a court of law. The resolution was, however, carried with only seven or eight bill in each case. Now, the simple question for the meeting was this the rector's right to which had already been established in a court of law. The resolution was, however, carried with only seven or eight dissentients. Mr J. Wooller moved the next resolution, which was to the effect that the meeting support the defendants in Chancery, in their opposition to the course adopted by the rev. rector. This resolution having been seconded, and supported in an able address by Mr Haynes, was likewise carried; as was also one, calling on the inhabitants to enter into subscriptions to aid the defendants in their opposition. Thanks having been given to the chairman, the meeting separated, after giving three groans for the rev. rector.

The following letter, on the subject of the Bible monopoly, is ex-

Sir.—Among all the London journalists, you were the only one who could be found to lay before the public, during the active agitation of the bible monopoly question, the facts which were elicited in evidence before parliament, or which arose in the progress of the matter.

The Times had then recently adopted the cause of toryism, and was especially vigorous in defence of the bible-printing monopoly, a worthy offset of its new ally. Its usual tactics were pursued; and having ventured to assert that the patent provided security for correctness of the sacred text, discreetly adduced in evidence—not a copy of the patent—but the fact that errors were to be found in books printed by myself.

The truth was, that no security for correctness was taken from the patentee, and, until public attention had been directed to the fact, the bibles were the most inaccurate and slovenly books produced to the public.

About 1833 the monopolists felt the necessity of some improvement in their bibles, and some benefit resulted; but in 1837, I presented to a committee of the House of Commons a list of variations between two of the best recent editions, amounting in number to eight hundred, and involving many serious errors.

In 1839 the Scottish monopoly of bible printing was abolished; and in order to provide a real security for the public against errors in the sacred text, a government board was created, composed of public, legal, and ecclesiastical officers, to whom are submitted proofs of every bible about to be published in that country, and who give a license to such as they find

Two official reports have issued from that board, and I annex, for the

information of your readers, an extract from one lately published, confirming the ground I took in assailing the English monopoly, and furnishing abundant reason to the people of this country for strenuously labouring to place themselves on equally advantageous ground with their northern

countrymen.

As to the price of bibles, the report states:—"The anticipations in which we indulged in our former report, in regard to the effect of competition upon the price of bibles, have been more than realised. In the case of various editions the diminution of price amounts to more than fifty per cent. Bibles printed by authority in England are now sold in Scotland at greatly reduced prices, to a very great extent. There can be no doubt that the diminution of price has increased to an extraordinary degree the sale of bibles; and the benefit of a more extensive circulation of the scriptures is beginning to be experienced." And on the subject of correctness and uniformity, the board reports, that they have diligently compared thirteen editions of patent bibles, all of the authorised version, and they transmit to government more than three thousand variations in the book of Genesis alone, found in these thirteen editions. thirteen editions.

Your readers will, I am sure, understand the value of evidence like this, from a source of such unquestionable authenticity, and they will perhaps remember what reception was given to my statements, having the same general purport—how I was bullied by the Times—sneered at with the petty superciliousness of the Patriot—I lament to add, defamed by agents of the Bible society—and, with a few honourable exceptions, whispered that the discounting ministers but through various abstracts the truth is

about by dissenting ministers; but through various channels the truth is being gradually developed, and I am happy to add, many persons are honourably making reparation for their previous injustice.

With so much evidence to the evils inflicted by the bible-printing patent in England, and the benefits derived to our Scottish neighbours from its in England, and the benefits derived to our Scottish neighbours from its abolition, how comes it that we are so passive under the infliction—that we are content to deprive all classes in this country, except the printers to the two universities, of the common right to print the authorised version of the scriptures, and to confer a sole privilege of doing so on one individual, and that without any bond for correctness, or limitation as to profit? If the monopoly had no existence, the Bible society would be able, with its present funds, to circulate a vastly increased number of the scriptures; and private traders, with their various facilities, would publish editions in so many forms, and to such an extent, as with our present experience we are hardly able to estimate, although a faint idea may be formed from the fact, that already, in Scotland, licenses have been granted to various printers, whose names are given in the report, for twenty-three new editions of the Bible, and forty editions of the Testament.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

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JOHN CHILDS. Bungay, Oct. 18, 1842.

The non-intrusionist, or anti-patronage party in the church of Scotland, moved by the decision of the Auchterarder case against them, have, in a very earnest circular, signed by many of the first divines in Scotland, summoned a convocation of all the clergy of that party, to be held in Edinburgh, on the 17th of November. The object is to decide on the course that shall be pursued, to rescue the church of Scotland from "that aggression of the civil power, which, if not removed, must speedily terminate in the degradation and overthrow of our national establishment."

It will be remembered that the General Assembly, in May last, passed a resolution, suspending Dr Grant and ten other clergymen from their judicial functions, for the alleged crime of assisting the Strathbogie ministers in the administration of the Lord's supper. Among that number were the Rev. James Robertson of Ellon, Rev. George Peter of Kenmay, and the Rev. Alexander Cushny of Rayne; all in the presbytery of Garioch. Accordingly, at the half-yearly meeting of the Synod of Aberdeen, held on Tuesday last, objections were taken to the passes of these gentlemen appearing on the rell of were taken to the names of these gentlemen appearing on the roll of members. Similar objections were also taken to the names of the Rev. Mr Middleton (whose settlement in the parish of Culsamond was declared void by a vote of last assembly), and Mr James Middleton, elder. The Synod, however, by a majority of 81 to 71, have refused to give effect to the sentences of the assembly with respect to these gentlemen, and have retained their names on the foll !-

The London correspondent of the Dundee Warder, gives the follow-

The London correspondent of the Dundee Warder, gives the following piece of information:—

"I do not know if ever, since I commenced my correspondence with the Warder, I have made any communication to its columns so important as that which I am now about to make. I am enabled to make the first public announcement of a fact which will create a deep sensation throughout the whole Christian world. What I refer to, is the fact, that a very large body of the evangelical clergy in the church of Eigland have now resolved on a secession from that church. Their intention is not to fraterinise with the dissenters, nor to call themselves dissenters at all; but to retain the designation of episcopalians, and to call themselves, in their united capacity, by some such name as the reformed church of England."

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR—I beg to contradict a statement in your newspaper of the 12th inst., connecting me with, "Cruelty connected with bigotry."

I never heard the house was let to a dissenting minister, but to Mr Hookway. I never "gave the landlord a regular blowing up," as stated, nor did angry words pass between us when we met. I have understood that when Mr Hookway came to take possession on the 4th inst., a dispute arose between Mr Hookway and the out-going tenant about the crop in the garden, which terminated in the landlord's refusal to give possession.

Hooing you will give this a place in your paper, you will oblige

Hoping you will give this a place in your paper, you will oblige THE CLERGYMAN OF LATCHINGDON, ESSEX. October 24, 1842.

THE PROPER SPHERE OF GOVERNMENT.

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Latter VIII.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR—An overwhelming prejudice in favour of ancient and existing usages has ever been, and probably for many centuries will continue to be, one of the most prominent characteristics of mankind. No matter how totally inconsistent with the existing condition of society—no matter how utterly unreasonable, both in principle and practice—no matter how eminently absurd, in every respect, such institutions or customs may be—still, if they have but the countenance of fashion or antiquity—if they have but been handed down to us by our forefathers—if they have but been patronised, during the ages of ignorance and semi-barbarism, their glaring inconsistencies, puerilities and defects of all kinds, are so completely shrouded by a veil of blind veneration, that it is almost impossible to open the eyes of the world to an unprejudiced view of them. They are looked upon as relics of the good old times—reason and philosophy are laid prostrate before them—and they are protected from the sacrilegious hand of reform, as though they had been bequeathed to us by beings of superior grade. Classical education affords

a suitable illustration of this. During those dreary times of rampant Roman catholicism, when ecclesiastical dominion had attained its full growth, and all Europe, under its deadly shade, slumbered in dark and debasing ignorance, it became the practice amongst the more enlightened, to make themselves acquainted with the ancient languages, for the purpose of gaining access to the knowledge that was written in them; writings in their own tongue they had none—learning had fallen into neglect, and their only path to a condition above that of the common herd was through the study of Latin and Greek. In process of time, however, great changes were effected. Man was not doomed to remain in a state of spiritual bondage the social mind awoke with new vigour from its long sleep—ignorance and bigotry were swept away by the returning tide of intelligence—science and philosophy soared far above the height to which they had before attained—and the knowledge of the aucients dwindled into insignificance, when compared with that of the moderns. It would be naturally presumed that, under these circumstances, the dead languages would gradually have sunk into disuse. But, no! such is the extreme veneration for precedent—such is the determined adherence to the practices of our ancestors, that, notinto disuse. But, no! such is the extreme veneration for precedent—such is the determined adherence to the practices of our ancestors, that, not-withstanding the conditions of the case are entirely altered—although the original necessities no longer exist, still is the same custom persevered in. It boots not to tell them that words are but the sign of ideas, and not the ideas themselves—that language is but a channel for the communication of knowledge—a means to an end; and that it is valuable only in so far as it serves that end. It matters not how clearly it may be shown that he who learns a language for its own sake, is like a workman who constructs a set of tools at immense cost of time and labour, and never afterwards uses them; or like a man who spends the best years of his life in making a ladder, for the purpose of gathering a scanty supply of indifferent fruit from the top of a high tree, when other fruit, superior in every respect, is hanging in abundance within reach on a neighbouring one. No matter, I say, how clearly this may be shown, so great is the influence of an ancient prescription, and so strong the desire to "do as the world does," that even in this enlightened age, men neglect the rich stores of real knowledge within their grasp, to follow fashion over the barren waste of grammars and lexicons. lexicons

lexicons.

Here then stands an example of a system which, notwithstanding its many and manifest absurdities, has for centuries bid defiance to the general flood of improvement; and stands alone in the midst of our social institutions, its main features unaltered from their original condition. What then may we infer from this? Does it not hold out to us a warning of the dangerous consequences that may ensue, from the erection of any lasting scheme of education? If a system, not nationally established, but rooted only in the prejudices, and sheltered by the bias of society, has been able thus to withstand for ages the assaults of reason and common sense, how much more difficult will it be to reform one which, in addition to these supporting influences, receives the protection of the law? It may indeed be provided that the power of remodeling such an establishment be placed in the hands of the people, but practically this would amount to nothing. We have abundant evidence of the almost insuperable difficulties attending the reformation of existing institutions, even when the people have theoretically the means; and we have no right to assume that these difficulties would not, to a great degree, exist in time to come. Take, for instance, the church. The national body of dissenters are of opinion that many of its ordinances and ceremonies require amendment; the great mass of its ordinances and ceremonies require amendment; the great mass of its own communicants think the same; the articles of the church itself conown communicants think the same; the articles of the church itself contemplate such a revision; there are no class interests at stake; the alteration alluded to would entail no loss upon the ecclesiastical body; yet, with all these circumstances in favour of a reformation, things remain as they were. How much greater, then, would be the obstacles in reforming an institution, when any extensive change would probably incapacitate many of its officers? But even allowing that there would be no great difficulty in introducing improvements into a system of national education; the question yet remains—Would the people see the necessity for these improvements? All analogy would lead us to answer, No! The influence of prejudice in favour of existing modes of instruction has already been pointed out, and all other cases go to strengthen the position. Ask the classical scholar what he thinks of mathematics; or the mathematician what value he places on geology, animal and vegetable physiology, and such-like studies, and both their answers will imply a bias in favour of their own kind of education.

It is argued, therefore, that men would never appreciate the imperfec-

It is argued, therefore, that men would never appreciate the imperfections of a national system, under which they had been brought up; and that even if they did, it would be extremely difficult to make any amendments. If the truth of these conclusions be admitted, there remains but ments. If the truth of these conclusions be admitted, there remains but one ground upon which a state education can be desended; namely, the assumption, that it would never require any reform; or, in other words, that we of the present day have duly balanced the relative importance of the various kinds of information, and are prepared to point out the most complete scheme of intellectual training—that we are fully competent to decide, not only for ourselves but for future generations, what are the most valuable branches of knowledge, and what are the best modes of instruction; in short, that we are perfect masters of the philosophy of mind, and therefore quite justified in dictating to our successors. The absurdity of such a supposition is self-evident.

Presuming that all other considerations were favourable, it still behoves us seriously to inquire, What guarantee have we that the beneficial results intended to be secured by such an institution would, in future ages, be realised? How do we know that the evils and perversions that have never yet been kept out, by the most perfect human arrangement, would not creep in here also, to the ultimate destruction of the proposed advantages? The candid reader will see that no satisfactory answer can be given to these questions. We may feel fully convinced that corruptions, abuses, and all kinds of abominations, would gradually make their appearance, in defence of the most carefully regulated averaging for their appearance, in

of abominations, would raduai make eir appearance, in defiance of the most carefully regulated provisions for their exclusion-dedefiance of the most carefully regulated provisions for their exclusion—despite of all our endeavours to ensure good management. Again may we turn to the church for an example. Little did the founders of protestantism expect that the machinery they were about to employ for the support of their religion, was destined to become a tool for political party—an instrument for extortion—a genteel means of gaining a comfortable living—a thing of outside purity and inward depravity—a mere heap of worldiness. True, they had before their eyes the glaring abominations of the church which they had overturned; but they intended to provide against the recurrence of such calamities—to exclude all kinds of corruption; and how have they succeeded? As with them, so with us. We may depend upon it that, if a system of national instruction were established, before a century was expired we should have educational sinecures, pluralities, non-resident tutors, highly paid masters and half-starved teachers, wealthy inresident tutors, highly paid masters and half-starved teachers, wealthy inspectors, lay patrons, purchasable livings, and numberless other abuses analogous to those of our state-church; and the whole institution would finally resolve itself, like its representative, into a field for aristocratic patronage. Surely, if Christianity, the most powerful of all moral antisceptics, has been insufficient to maintain the purity of an establishment devoted to its own ministration; much less can be antiqued for the start of the st to its own ministration; much less can we anticij ate freedom from corruption, where the same temptations would exist, and no such antagonist influence would necessarily be brought into play. It is of no use saying that the people would never again allow such iniquities to be practised. So,

in all probability, thought the founders of our state-church. But the people have allowed them—they have had the power to prevent abuses, and have never used it; and we have no right to assume that they would not be equally negligent in time to come.

Another objection, stronger perhaps than any of the foregoing, still remains. The advocates of national education, if they be men who uphold freedom of conscience—if they do not desire one man to pay towards the support of privileges enjoyed only by others—in a word, if they are friends to civil and religious liberty, must necessarily assume that all members of the community, whether churchmen or dissenters, catholics or Jews, tories, whigs, radicals, or republicans, will agree, one and all, to support whatever scheme of instruction may be finally established. For, if their education is to be truly a national one, it must be managed by the government, and supported by state funds; those funds must form part of the revenue; that revenue is raised by taxation; and that taxation falls upon every individual—upon the bachelor as upon the married man—upon him that has no children as well as upon him that has; and the result must be that all would pay towards the maintenance of such an institution, whether they had need of it or not—whether they approved of it or otherwise. Many would, on principle, dissent from a state education, as they would from a state-church. Some men would disapprove of the species of instruction—others of the mode of teaching. This man would dislike the moral training—that the intellectual. Here they would disagree upon details—and there protest against the entire system. Would it then be just, would it be reasonable, would it be Christian, to let these men feel the burden of an institution from which they derived no benefit? Surely not. Once more may we draw a parallel, between established eledication and established religion. All the most powerful arguments, used by dissenters to show the unfairness of calling upon them to support doctrines tha

difference could affect the right of dissent it would indeed be difficult to discover.

Before closing this part of the question, it may be as well to remark that, rather than see the people educated by means over which they had no construction into their own hands; and we may pretty fairly anticipate what the tendencies of that instruction would be. Bold and independent reasoning, originality of thought, firmness in defence of principles, and all characteristics of that class, we need little expect to be encouraged. Great veneration for authority, a high respect for superiors, and implicit faith in the opinions of the great and learned, would no doubt be studiously inculcated. As for their religious education, we may predict that such virtues as meekness and humility would occupy so much attention as to leave no time for the rest; and we may further imagine the teachers taking especial care to instil into the minds of their pupils all those, important and fundamental principles of our religion, such as—"Let every soul be subject to the higher powers"—"Servants be obedient to your masters"—"Learn to be content in that station of life to which it has pleased God to call you;" and other such appropriate selections. An apt illustration of the desire to throw dust in the eyes of the people, and to draw their attention from subjects which it might be inconvenient for them to comprehend, is afforded by the late parliamentary grant for teaching singing. Truly, it would be a lucky thing for the aristocracy, if the people could be persuaded to cultivate their voices instead of their understandings. The nation asks for cheap bread. Their rulers reply—No, we cannot give you cheap bread, because we should lose part of our rents; but, never mind, we will put aside part of your own money to give you lessons in music! We will not give you back your food, but we will teach you to sing! O wise legislators! O most noble, most benevolent governors!

The objections to national education are these governors !

The objections to national education are these—
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From abstract reasoning, and from the evident analogy with existing institutions, it is, therefore, concluded, that national education would, in the end, be a curse, rather than a blessing.

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THE COMPLETE SUFFRACE MOVEMENT.

SUNDERLAND.—The Complete Suffrage association of this town have commenced operations with great vigour. An account of the principles of the "Union," embodying the address of the Birmingham council to the middle and enfranchised class council to the middle and enfranchised classes of the empire, has been published and circulated to the extent of 1,700 copies; a copy of which has been sent to every burgess in the borough. Identenant Colonel Beckwith is the provisional president of the association; Mr John Hill, treasurer; and Mr Thomas Thompson, secretary.

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fortunately to have been related to a sharp practitioner of the law, by name Turner. These worthies consulted together; and when a parson and a lawyer hunt in couples, they are sure to ferret out some victims. They determined not to employ the simple and inexpensive process of the act of parliament (and as the legal claim of the incumbent was not in question, they ought to have resorted to no other), but they actually filed fourteen separate bills in equity for the tithe in arrear; and those who know that equity is the most expensive luxury in which a man can indulge in this country, will not be surprised that the parties against whom these bills were filed were indignant at having it thus thrust upon them. We are given to understand that the rector will be defeated in the court to which he has so shamefully appealed. We trust it may be so; but his animus remains the same, and already two parties who neglected to enter an appearance to the bills he filed have been attached for contempt, and each mulcted in fifteen pounds costs; thus affording another exemplification of the truth, that if the law does delay in bringing justice home to our doors, it never delays in taking money out of our pockets.

Little commentary on this statement is requisite. It is quite evident that John Travers Bobinson is "a mercenary, and no shepherd;" that he is more anxious to fleece his flock than to care for their souls; and that he is resolved to apply the chicanery and oppression of the law, as his prototypes of old applied the thumb-screw and the rack. But after all, John Travers Robinson is but an individual, and to expend too much indignation upon him were useless. It is a duty on our part to relieve those who are suffering from his malignity, and to hold him up to public contempt. But this duty performed, another and a more important opens up to us. It is the foul and corrupt system which gives power to individuals like the rector of St Andrews, against which we should lift up our voices and direct our efforts. He would have been impotent had it not been for the hundred arms of petty oppression which the state church wields; and we may rely upon it, that if we sincerely wish

" to save free conscience from the paw Of hireling wolves whose gospel is their maw," our only plan is to sever the unholy union of church and state.

On Monday evening a meeting of the inhabitants of the parish of St Andrew's, Holborn, was held at the Mechanics' institution, to take into consideration the conduct of the Rev. John Travers Robinson, M.A., rector of the said parish, so far as regards the proceedings he has instituted in the court of Chancery for the recovery of his tithes. Thomas Wakley, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The chairman addressed the meeting, and said he was not there in the character of a partisan. He was merely there to hear the case that was to be laid before the meeting, with the view of using it elsewhere, if such a course became necessary. According to the case laid before him, it appeared that the rev. rector had applied to certain parishioners for the payment of tithes. They refused to pay on conscientious grounds. The magistrates were applied to by the rector, according to the provisions of the 5th and 6th of William the Fourth, and they issued orders for the payment of the tithes in question. The orders, however, were not enforced; but the rector being determined to have his tithes, proceeds against fourteen individuals in the court of Chancery, filing a separate bill in each case. Now, the simple question for the meeting was this —was it proper for the rector, when he could have obtained his rights by the ordinary process to be enforced by the magistrates, to adopt harsh proceedings in the court of Chancery? He, for one, thought not; and he believed that pleading the statute against the bills filed would be a good answer to them. Mr Purday (of Holborn), one of the parties against whom the bills in question had been filed, detailed the circumstances connected with his case, and moved a resolution declaratory of the disapprobation of the meeting at the conduct pursued by the rector. The resolution having been seconded, Mr Griffiths, churchwarden of the parish, opposed it, and said there were only a few malcontents in the parish, who objected to pay the tithes, the rector's right to which had already been established in a court of law. The resolution was, however, carried with only seven or eight dissentients. Mr J. Wooller moved the next resolution, which was to the effect that the meeting support the defendants in Chancery, in their opposition to the course adopted by the rev. rector. This resolution having been seconded, and supported in an able address by Mr Haynes, was likewise carried; as was also one, calling on the inhabitants to enter into subscriptions to aid the defendants in their opposition. Thanks having been given to the chairman, the meeting separated, after giving three groans for the rev. rector.

The following letter, on the subject of the Bible monopoly, is extracted from the Sun of Thursday last :-

SIR—Among all the London journalists, you were the only one who could be found to lay before the public, during the active agitation of the bible monopoly question, the facts which were elicited in evidence before parliament, or which arose in the progress of the matter.

The Times had then recently adopted the cause of toryism, and was especially vigorous in defence of the bible-printing monopoly, a worthy offset of its new ally. Its usual tactics were pursued; and having ventured to assert that the patent provided security for correctness of the sacred text, discreetly adduced in evidence—not a copy of the patent—but the fact that errors were to be found in books printed by myself.

The truth was, that no security for correctness was taken from the patentee, and, until public attention had been directed to the fact, the bibles were the most inaccurate and slovenly books produced to the public.

About 1833 the monopolists felt the necessity of some improvement in their bibles, and some benefit resulted; but in 1837, I presented to a committee of the House of Commons a list of variations between two of the best recent editions, amounting in number to eight hundred, and involving many serious errors.

serious errors.

In 1839 the Scottish monopoly of bible printing was abolished; and in order to provide a real security for the public against errors in the sacred text, a government board was created, composed of public, legal, and ecclesiastical officers, to whom are submitted proofs of every bible about to be published in that country, and who give a license to such as they find correct.

Two official reports have issued from that board, and I annex, for the

information of your readers, an extract from one lately published, confirming the ground I took in assailing the English monopoly, and furnishing abundant reason to the people of this country for strenuously labouring to place themselves on equally advantageous ground with their northern

As to the price of bibles, the report states:—"The anticipations in which we indulged in our former report, in regard to the effect of competition upon the price of bibles, have been more than realised. In the case of various editions the diminution of price amounts to more than fifty per cent. Bibles printed by authority in England are now sold in Scotland at greatly reduced prices, to a very great extent. There can be no doubt that the diminution of price has increased to an extraordinary degree the sale of bibles; and the benefit of a more extensive circulation of the scriptures is beginning to be experienced." And on the subject of correctness and uniformity, the to be experienced." And on the subject of correctness and uniformity, the board reports, that they have diligently compared thirteen editions of patent bibles, all of the authorised version, and they transmit to government more than three thousand variations in the book of Genesis alone, found in these

Your readers will, I am sure, understand the value of evidence like this, from a source of such unquestionable authenticity, and they will perhaps remember what reception was given to my statements, having the same general purport—how I was bullied by the *Times*—sneered at with the petty superciliousness of the *Patriot*—I lament to add, defamed by agents of the Bible society—and, with a few honourable exceptions, whispered about by dissenting ministers; but through various channels the truth is being gradually developed, and I am happy to add, many persons are ho-

nourably making reparation for their previous injustice. With so much evidence to the evils inflicted by the bible-printing patent in England, and the benefits derived to our Scottish neighbours from its abolition, how comes it that we are so passive under the infliction—that we are content to deprive all classes in this country, except the printers to the two universities, of the common right to print the authorised version of the scriptures, and to confer a sole privilege of doing so on one individual, and that without any bond for correctness, or limitation as to profit? If the monopoly had no existence, the Bible society would be able, with its present funds, to circulate a vastly increased number of the scriptures; and private traders, with their various facilities, would publish editions in so many forms, and to such an extent, as with our present experience we are hardly able to estimate, although a faint idea may be formed from the fact, that already, in Scotland, licenses have been granted to various printers, whose names are given in the report, for twenty-three new editions of the Bible, and forty editions of the Testament.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN CHILDS. Bungay, Oct. 18, 1842.

The non-intrusionist, or anti-patronage party in the church of Scotland, moved by the decision of the Auchterarder case against them, have, in a very earnest circular, signed by many of the first divines in Scotland, summoned a convocation of all the clergy of that party, to be held in Edinburgh, on the 17th of November. The object is to decide on the course that shall be pursued, to rescue the church of Scotland from "that aggression of the civil power, which, if not removed, must speedily terminate in the degradation and overthrow of our national establishment."

It will be remembered that the General Assembly, in May last, passed a resolution, suspending Dr Grant and ten other clergymen from their judicial functions, for the alleged crime of assisting the Strathbogie ministers in the administration of the Lord's supper. Among that number were the Rev. James Robertson of Ellon, Rev. George Peter of Kenmay, and the Rev. Alexander Cushny of Rayne; all in the presbytery of Garioch. Accordingly, at the half-yearly meeting of the Synod of Aberdeen, held on Tuesday last, objections were taken to the names of these gentlemen appearing on the roll of members. Similar objections were also taken to the names of the Rev. Mr Middleton (whose settlement in the parish of Culsamond was declared void by a vote of last assembly), and Mr James Middleton, elder. The Synod, however, by a majority of 81 to 71, have refused to give effect to the sentences of the assembly with respect to these gentlemen, and have retained their names on the roll !-

The London correspondent of the Dundee Warder, gives the follow-

ing piece of information:—
"I do not know if ever, since I commenced my correspondence with the Warder, I have made any communication to its columns so important as that which I am now about to make. I am enabled to make the first public announcement of a fact which will create a deep sensation throughout the whole Christian world. What I refer to, is the fact, that a very large body of the evangelical clergy in the church of England have now resolved on a secession from that church. Their intention is not to fraternise with the dissenters, nor to call themselves dissenters at all; but to retain the designation of episcopalians, and to call themselves, in their united capacity, by some such name as the reformed church of England."

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist. SIR-I beg to contradict a statement in your newspaper of the 12th inst.,

SIR—I beg to contradict a statement in your newspaper of the 12th inst., connecting me with, "Cruelty connected with bigotry."

I never heard the house was let to a dissenting minister, but to Mr Hookway. I never "gave the landlord a regular blowing up," as stated, nor did angry words pass between us when we met. I have understood that when Mr Hookway came to take possession on the 4th inst., a dispute arose between Mr Hookway and the out-going tenant about the crop in the garden, which terminated in the landlord's refusal to give possession.

Hoping you will give this a place in your paper, you will oblige

THE CLERGYMAN OF LATCHINGDON, ESSEX.

October 24, 1842.

October 24, 1842.

THE PROPER SPHERE OF GOVERNMENT. LETTER VIII.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist. SIR-An overwhelming prejudice in favour of ancient and existing usages has ever been, and probably for many centuries will continue to be, one of the most prominent characteristics of mankind. No matter how totally inconsistent with the existing condition of society—no matter how utterly unreasonable, both in principle and practice—no matter how eminently absurd, in every respect, such institutions or customs may be—still, if they have but the countenance of fashion or antiquity—if they have but been handed down to us by our forefathers—if they have but been patronised, during the ages of ignorance and semi-barbarism, their glaring inconsistencies, puer-ilities and defects of all kinds, are so completely shrouded by a veil of blind veneration, that it is almost impossible to open the eyes of the world to an unprejudiced view of them. They are looked upon as relics of the good old times—reason and philosophy are laid prostrate before them—and they are protected from the sacrilegious hand of reform, as though they had been bequeathed to us by beings of superior grade. Classical education affords

a suitable illustration of this. During those dreary times of rampant Roman catholicism, when ecclesiastical dominion had attained its full growth, and all Europe, under its deadly shade, slumbered in dark and debasing ignorance, it became the practice amongst the more enlightened, to make themselves acquainted with the ancient languages, for the purpose of gaining access to the knowledge that was written in them; writings in their own tongue they had none—learning had fallen into neglect, and their only path to a condition above that of the common herd was through the study of Latin and Greek. In process of time, however, great changes were effected. Man was not doomed to remain in a state of spiritual bondage the social mind awoke with new vigour from its long sleep-ignorance and bigotry were swept away by the returning tide of intelligence—science and philosophy soared far above the height to which they had before attained—and the knowledge of the ancients dwindled into insignificance, when compared with that of the moderns. It would be naturally presumed that, under these circumstances, the dead languages would gradually have sunk into disuse. But, no! such is the extreme veneration for precedent—such is the determined adherence to the practices of our ancestors, that, not-withstanding the conditions of the case are entirely altered—although the original necessities no longer exist, still is the same custom persevered in. It boots not to tell them that words are but the sign of ideas, and not the ideas themselves-that language is but a channel for the communication of knowledge- a means to an end; and that it is valuable only in so far as it serves that end. It matters not how clearly it may be shown that he who learns a language for its own sake, is like a workman who constructs a set of tools at immense cost of time and labour, and never afterwards uses them; or like a man who spends the best years of his life in making a ladder, for the purpose of gathering a scanty supply of indifferent fruit from the top of a high tree, when other fruit, superior in every respect, is hanging in abundance within reach on a neighbouring one. No matter, I say, how clearly this may be shown, so great is the influence of an ancient prescription, and so strong the desire to "do as the world does," that even in this enlightened age, men neglect the rich stores of real knowledge within their grasp, to follow fashion over the barren waste of grammars and

Here then stands an example of a system which, notwithstanding its many and manifest absurdities, has for centuries bid defiance to the general flood of improvement; and stands alone in the midst of our social institutions, its main features unaltered from their original condition. What then may we infer from this? Does it not hold out to us a warning of the dangerous consequences that may ensue, from the erection of any lasting scheme of education? If a system, not nationally established, but rooted only in the prejudices, and sheltered by the bias of society, has been able thus to withstand for ages the assaults of reason and common sense, how much more difficult will it be to reform one which, in addition to these supporting influences, receives the protection of the law? It may indeed be provided that the power of remodeling such an establishment be placed in the hands of the people, but practically this would amount to nothing. We have abundant evidence of the almost insuperable difficulties attending the reformation of existing institutions, even when the people have theoretically the means; and we have no right to assume that these difficulties would not, to a great degree, exist in time to come. Take, for instance, the church. The national body of dissenters are of opinion that many of its ordinances and ceremonies require amendment; the great mass of its own communicants think the same; the articles of the church itself contemplate such a revision; there are no class interests at stake; the alteration alluded to would entail no loss upon the ecclesiastical body; yet, with all these circumstances in favour of a reformation, things remain as they were. How much greater, then, would be the obstacles in reforming an institution, when any extensive change would probably incapacitate many of its officers? But even allowing that there would be no great difficulty in introducing improvements into a system of national education; the question yet remains—Would the people see the necessity for these improvements?

It is argued, therefore, that men would never appreciate the imperfections of a national system, under which they had been brought up; and that even if they did, it would be extremely difficult to make any amendments. If the truth of these conclusions be admitted, there remains but one ground upon which a state education can be defended; namely, the assumption, that it would never require any reform; or, in other words, that we of the presentday have duly balanced the relative importance of the various kinds of information, and are prepared to point out the most complete scheme of intellectual training—that we are fully competent to decide, not only for ourselves but for future generations, what are the most valuable branches of knowledge, and what are the best modes of instruction; in short, that we are perfect masters of the philosophy of mind, and therefore quite justified in dictating to our successors. The absurdity of such a supposition is self-evident.

absurdity of such a supposition is self-evident. Presuming that all other considerations were favourable, it still behoves us seriously to inquire, What guarantee have we that the beneficial results intended to be secured by such an institution would, in future ages, be realised? How do we know that the evils and perversions that have never yet been kept out, by the most perfect human arrangement, would not creep in here also, to the ultimate destruction of the proposed advantages? The condid reader will see that no extint of the proposed advantages? tages? The candid reader will see that no satisfactory answer can be given to these questions. We may feel fully convinced that corruptions, abuses, and all kinds of abominations, would gradually make their appearance, in defiance of the most carefully regulated provisions for their exclusion-despite of all our endeavours to ensure good management. Again may we turn to the church for an example. Little did the founders of protestantism expect that the machinery they were about to employ for the sup-port of their religion, was destined to become a tool for political party—an instrument for extortion—a genteel means of gaining a comfortable living —a thing of outside purity and inward depravity—a mere heap of worldliness. True, they had before their eyes the glaring abominations of the church which they had overturned; but they intended to provide against the recurrence of such calamities—to exclude all kinds of corruption; and how have they succeeded? As with them, so with us. We may depend upon it that, if a system of national instruction were established, before a century was expired we should have educational sinecures, pluralities, nonresident tutors, highly paid masters and half-starved teachers, wealthy inspectors, lay patrons, purchasable livings, and numberless other abuses analogous to those of our state-church; and the whole institution would finally resolve itself, like its representative, into a field for aristocratic patronger. patronage. Surely, if Christianity, the most powerful of all moral antisceptics, has been insufficient to maintain the purity of an establishment devoted to its own ministration; much less can we anticil ate freedom from corruption, where the same temptations would exist, and no such antagonist influence would necessarily be brought into play. It is of no use saying that the people would never again allow such iniquities to be practised. So, in all probability, thought the founders of our state-church. But the people have allowed them—they have had the power to prevent abuses, and have never used it; and we have no right to assume that they would not be equally negligent in time to come.

Another objection, stronger perhaps than any of the foregoing, still remains. The advocates of national education, if they be men who uphold freedom of conscience—if they do not desire one man to pay towards the support of privileges enjoyed only by others—in a word, if they are friends to civil and religious liberty, must necessarily assume that all members of the community, whether churchmen or dissenters, catholics or Jews, tories, whigs, radicals, or reputlicans, will agree, one and all, to support whatever scheme of instruction may be finally established. For, if their education is to be truly a national one, it must be managed by the government, and supported by state funds; those funds must form part of the revenue; that revenue is raised by taxation; and that taxation falls upon every individual -upon the bachelor as upon the married man-upon him that has no children as well as upon him that has; and the result must be that all would pay towards the maintenance of such an institution, whether they had need of it or not—whether they approved of it or otherwise. Many would, on principle, dissent from a state education, as they would from a state-church. Some men would disapprove of the species of instruction—others of the mode This man would dislike the moral training—that the intellectual. Here they would disagree upon details—and there protest against the entire system. Would it then be just, would it be reasonable, would it be Christian, to let these men feel the burden of an institution from which they derived no benefit? Surely not. Once more may we draw a parallel, between established education and established religion. All the most powerful arguments, used by dissenters to show the unfairness of calling upon them to support doctrines that they cannot countenance, or subscribe towards a ministration at which they do not attend, are equally effective in proving the injustice of expecting men to assist in the maintenance of a plan of instruction which they do not approve; and forcing them to pay towards the expenses of teaching, from which posither they not their children. wards the expences of teaching, from which neither they nor their children derive any benefit. In the one case, the spread of religious knowledge is the object—in the other, the spread of secular knowledge; and how this difference could affect the right of dissent it would indeed be difficult to discover.

Before closing this part of the question, it may be as well to remark that, rather than see the people educated by means over which they had no control, our government would, no doubt, be very happy to take the task of instruction into their own hands; and we may pretty fairly anticipate what the tendencies of that instruction would be. Bold and independent reasoning, originality of thought, firmness in defence of principles, and all characteristics of that class, we need little expect to be encouraged. Great veneration for authority, a high respect for superiors, and implicit faith in the opinions of the great and learned, would no doubt be studiously inculcated. As for their religious education, we may predict that such virtues as meekness and humility would occupy so much attention as to leave no time for the rest; and we may further imagine the teachers taking especial care to institute the minds of their pupils all those important and fundamental principles of our religion, such as—"Let every soul be subject to the higher powers"—"Servants be obedient to your masters"—"Learn to be content in that station of life to which it has pleased God to call you;" and other such appropriate selections. An apt illustration of the desire to throw dust in the eyes of the people, and to draw their attention from subjects which it might be inconvenient for them to comprehend, is afforded by the late parliamentary grant for teaching singing. Truly, it would be a lucky thing for the aristocracy, if the people could be persuaded to cultivate their voices instead of their understandings. The nation asks for cheap bread. Their rulers reply—No, we cannot give you cheap bread, because we should lose part of our rents; but, never mind, we will put aside part of your own money to give you lessons in music! We will not give you back your food, but we will teach you to sing! O wise legislators! O most noble, most benevolent

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at the hall again on Wednesday evening, when he intended to deliver a second lecture on the same subject. On the motion of Mr Brannan, a vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer. On Wednesday, Mr Clarke delivered his second lecture upon the principles of complete suffrage, in the Public hall. At the close of his lecture, Mr James Lovell, a respectable member of the society of Friends rose and said, that he had listened with deep attention to both lectures, and that he had much pleasure in assuring the meeting, that he fully agreed with the whole of the sentiments delivered. He would propose that the cordial thanks of the meeting be given to the talented lecturer for his exertions in support of complete suffrage. The motion having been seconded, was carried with acclamation. Mr Clarke briefly acknowledged it, and the meeting broke up.

The Nottingham Complete Suffrage association have published a very stirring and convincing address to the municipal electors of the town, calling upon them to support those men only at the ensuing

elections who are willing to do justice to the people.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—On Saturday night (22nd inst.) Mr Vincent addressed a meeting in the Music hall of this town, on his return from Scotland. The meeting was a very good one, though Saturday night is not the most favourable time for a public meeting. Mr Vincent was much cheered throughout his address; and the meeting was highly delighted. A vote of thanks was unanimously awarded.

THE MOVEMENT IN SCOTLAND.—It is gratifying to know that the movement in Scotland spreads with unexampled rapidity. During Mr Vincent's tour to and from the North, he received numerous pressing invitations from important towns, which the state of his health alone prevented him from accepting. In the county of Fife splendid meetings have been held, and there is an effort making to appoint a county agent to organise the whole county; Mr Somers and Mr John Collins have been spoken of. The Scotch are anxious to see the movement pushed vigorously in the large towns in England; but more especially in the southern agricultural counties. They feel that agitation amongst agricultural labourers, would do much towards preparing them to use the elective franchise.

DUNFERMLINE.—On Tuesday, (18th inst.) evening, Mr Vincent lectured to a numerous and respectable audience in this town. A dissenting chapel was granted by the managers. Mr Ingliss, manufacturer, was called to the chair. The lecture created a deep impression upon the audience, and was enthusiastically cheered throughout.

A Complete Suffrage Union, which already contains many electors, has been formed. A vote of thanks to Mr Vincent was carried by

loud acclamation.

EDINBURGH .- On Thursday evening last, Mr Vincent (who was labouring under severe indisposition) gave his farewell lecture in Dr Ritchie's church, to a crowded audience. Mr Vincent, having disposed of the introductory part of his discourse, proceed to state the objections to complete suffrage which had lately been put forth by "the respected and talented whig Leeds Mercury, and other papers of the same school." He then said that he had been reading a file of the Scotsman, "a paper of high authority;" and "he was happy to be able to refute the Mercury and other papers by extracts from admirable articles which the Scotsman private and which mirable articles which the Scotsman printed and published, and which were written by its editor in the year 1831." The number of extracts read by Mr Vincent were loudly cheered. The futile objections now urged " by the Mercury and other papers," and then urged by "all the tory press and tory orators," were most triumphantly refuted by the Scotsman. The Scotsman not only refuted the calumnies against the people, but it maintained that "the people were the best judges of what they wanted;" and that it was an "insult" for others to pretend to decide for them. The Scotsman also triumphantly showed the motives of persons who caluminate the people, in order to keep them from their rights. He said, that "our unjust system was always a temptation to clever men without conscience—the Burkes, Blackstones, &c., &c.;" and Mr Vincent added, "There be some who say-sad picture I grant you-that this list would not be complete, even though it contained the names of a Macaulay and a Graham, a Russell and a Burdett" (loud cheers). Mr Vincent's lecture made quite a smash of the "Mercury and other papers," and he sat down amidst the most triumphant cheers. Dr Ritchie made a facetious speech, in his best style, concluding by moving a vote of thanks to Mr Vincent, which was passed by acclamation. John Dunlop, Esq. occupied the chair. The proceedings terminated at ten o'clock. At the termination of the meeting a considerable number of persons came forward and joined the Union.

GLASGOW.—A meeting of the municipal electors of the first ward was held in the Rev. Mr Duncan's church on Monday last. Dr Smeal, having been called to the chair, stated that Mr David Bell, one of the retiring councilors, was present, and was ready to state his views on any question that might be advanced; as also Mr George Anderson (a new candidate for their favours). These gentlemen having been agreed to, Mr James Moir, tea merchant, rose and read over "the objects, principles, and rules of the Glasgow Complete Suffrage associaasserting, at the same time, that the time had now arrived for the people to take a decided stand on principle, independent altogether of the whig and tory factions. He wished to hear the opinions of the candidates on the document he had read, as he was determined to vote for no one who would not join this association, as well as by his pecuniary means support, and by his presence countenance, the parties connected with this movement. Both candidates agreed in toto to the principles set forth by Mr Moir. The meeting then resolved to use every exertion to carry the election of Messrs Bell and Anderson. This is almost certain, from the fact that there is as yet no tory talked of as likely to stand. In the fourth ward the whigs and tories are fighting it hard, and the Argus (whig paper) has got into a dilemma in the case of one of the candidates, Mr W. P. Paton. The Constitutional (tory paper) accused Mr Paton for having been on the hustings at the banquet lately given to Messrs Crawford and Sturge in honour of the principles of complete suffrage. The Argus, lest it should offend its whig patrons, defends Mr Paton, boldly asserting that Mr Paton is not a "fire and faggot reformer," (as if those men for whom the banquet was got up were so); and further states that many who attended this gathering did so from curiosity; modestly insinuating that this also might be the sole reason why Mr Paton had taken the prominent part he took on the occasion. However, at a

meeting of the ward held on Monday last, Mr Paton, in a manner honourable to himself as well as creditable to his principles, equally despising the truckling of whiggery and defying the bullying spirit of toryism, professed himself a thorough reformer, anxious for the en-franchisement of the people. He declared his belief that the practice, as well as the theory, of the British constitution ought to be carried out in the election of representatives—that the house of Commons should be the house of the people. The complete suffragists of this city have good reason to hope that in next year's council they will have the principal share of the municipal representation of that city.

GLASGOW MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS. - On this subject the Glasgow Saturday Post remarks—"In connexion with our Glasgow city contests, the addresses of all the liberal candidates are connected with and based upon free-trade principles. In the first district, Messrs Bell and Anderson, the advocates of the principles of complete suffrage, and the supporters of free trade views, are sure of their election. In the second, Messrs Allan and Stewart go for the principles of free trade and necessary reforms in the legislature of the country. third, the whole of the liberal candidates, Messrs Brodie, Mitchell, Orr, and M'Kinlay, pledge themselves to complete suffrage and the principles of universal free trade; and in the fourth, we have one for the suffrage principle, based upon the constitutional rights of the people (Mr W. P. Paton), and the other (Mr Robertson) for the general recognition of free trade principles, and the extension of the suffrage. Such was not once the case. But the days of party and expediency are waning to a close, and the rights and liberties of man-kind begin to be established. Faction, for a short time, may hold the reins, and splutter for the mastery, but by the omnipotence of public opinion its doom is sealed."

Kirkcaldy.—On Monday week Mr Vincent delivered a lecture on complete suffrage in the Union chapel of this town, which was crowded on the occasion; Mr Lockhart in the chair. Mr Vincent crowded on the occasion; Mr Lockhart in the chair. Mr Vincent was received with great enthusiasm. Having introduced himself and his subject, he went on illustrating and applying his arguments to the various grades of society, evidently much to the satisfaction of the audience, who gave expression to their opinions in loud and frequent After speaking for about an hour and three quarters, he sat down amidst the most deafening cheers. The Chairman having intimated that it was advisable to form an association forthwith, the names of a committee were read over, who were announced as ready to receive the names of those wishing to become members. After a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the managers of the chapel, the meeting dismissed, highly gratified with the proceedings of the evening. There were present several individuals from Markinch, Leslie, Fruchie, &c., members of complete suffrage associations, who met with the committee after the meeting was dismissed.

CUPAR.—On Saturday evening week Mr H. Vincent delivered a lecture in the Mason lodge, Cupar, in favour of the complete suffrage movement. The room was filled to overflowing. Mr Vincent spoke for nearly two hours with great eloquence and effect, going over the various points embraced in the manifesto of the conference, and disposing of the objections which had been urged against each. In discussing the subject of lowest class legislation, he remarked that those who endeavoured to imagine the evils which might accrue from what they called "lowest class legislation" seemed to forget all the evils which actually had flowed from upper-class legislation. He argued in favour of the other five "points" in succession; and, in illustrating the operation of the present system, detailed with much point and humour some of his own election experiences. Mr Vincent's address was very favourably received, and seemed to make considerable impression .- Fife Herald.

ELGIN.-A meeting was held on the evening of Thursday last, in the Rechabite coffee room, of chartists and friends of complete suf-frage, in this town, to consider the most likely way by which an effectual agitation could be begun towards the uniting of the middle and working classes, when it was resolved "that as Mr Hardy of Worcester is daily expected here on a visit to his friends in the north, we do request him to attend a public entertainment to be given in honour of him and his political principles; and as much anxiety is evinced by a large portion of the electors here in favour of his appearing amongst us in public, we anticipate much good will result from such, if the invitation given by the friends of complete suffrage be accepted by Mr Hardy."

accepted by Mr Hardy.

FORFAR.-Mr Vincent lectured here on Thursday evening week, to a crowded and respectable audience; in fact, the appearance of the meeting presented quite a new feature from what was ever observed before at any political lecture. Instead of the hall being filled, as formerly, with the working classes, on this occasion a large number of the middle classes were present, and listened with great attention to the lecturer. On Mr Vincent entering the hall in company with the received with lou cneering Mr Peter Reid, merchant, was called to the chair. Mr Vincent has given great satisfaction to all parties, and has made many converts to the good cause, and that too among a class whose conversion is of some importance, namely, the electors. He paid them a well-merited compliment for the service they rendered to the cause of reform, in the return of Mr Hume to parliament. The calm and temperate manner in which he advocated the cause, the powerful reasoning he made use of in refuting the arguments of our opponents, will do much to render our infant society a very prosperous one.

Paisley .- At a meeting of the council of the Complete Suffrage association, held on Tuesday se'nnight, it was resolved to hold meetings of the council in the different wards of the town; commencing on Monday first in the first ward, and continuing them each night in succession till all the wards have been gone through, and an opportunity given to every one to join who feels an interest in the great object which the society seeks to promote. The society has resolved that no obstacle shall stand in the way of any one becoming a member in so far as payment of entry-money, or a stipulated amount of regular

contributions to the funds, are concerned.

AIRDRIE.—A public meeting of the liberal inhabitants was held on Friday last, when John Craig Waddell, Esq., and Messrs Andrew Robertson, cloth merchant, Adam Prentice, innkeeper, and Robert Hutchison, watchmaker, were selected as persons well qualified to represent the inhabitants at the council board of this prosperous

burgh. Three of these candidates are pledged for complete suffrage, and the fourth has been so long known for his fearless opposition to the tories, that they would as soon give him a halter as a seat in the town council.

GENERAL NEWS.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

The news from France is very barren of interest. The National states that a new opposition has been formed against the existing ministry, of which M. de Salvandy is to be the leader in the chamber of deputies, to be assisted by M. de Lamartine, under the direction of Count Mole. "It is said," adds the National, "that this party will command 30 votes in the chamber of deputies, and are determined to give a strong opposition to the government in conjunction with M. Thiers' friends, and the other fractions of the ancient opposition." It is added, that the cabinet is much shaken by the appearance of this new enemy, which would present itself with the pretensions to arrange all questions of internal and external policy, upon which the

present ministers are said to sleep.

The Times correspondent contradicts the report that new negotiations for a commercial treaty were on the point of being opened between this country and France, and also states that " the attempts made to effect a customs' union between Belgium and France have failed," and that "King Leopold will leave St Cloud for Brussels on

the 7th of November."

The Moniteur of Saturday contains three royal ordinances; the one appointing Marshall Oudinot, Duke of Reggio, Governor of the Invalids, the other transferring Marshal Gerard from the command of the National guard of Paris, to the post of Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, and the third investing General Jaqueminot with the command left vacant by Marshal Gerard. General Tiburce Sebastiani will be named commandant of the first military division, vice General Pajol. The frigate Belle Poule, commanded by the Prince de Joinville, and the corvette Coquette, and steamer Asmodée, sailed from Brest on the 16th instant. M. Pagot Desnoutieres, who is now acting, ad interim, as governor of Senegal, had been appointed colonial inspector at Martinique.

SPAIN.

The Patriota states that no amnesty will be granted to the emigrants of October. It was reported that M. Calatrava would demand of the

Cortes to vote another extraordinary war tax of 300,000,000 of reals.

It appears that the coalition party has resolved on the choice of its candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency of the chamber of deputies. Senor Olozaga is to be put forward for the former, and Senor Cortina for the latter. The old majority intends to nominate Senor Antonia Gonzales, but it is the general opinion that the opposition stands the best chance of obtaining the preference. The government, it is said, does not mean to propose any of its party for the fauteuil.

The republican organ, the Peninsular, has got off with flying colours, in consequence of the cabinet fearing to resort to energetic

When the measures for the suppression of libels on the government. case of this journal was laid before the jury, the verdict which was

returned went simply to state that there was no ground of complaint.

Barcelona journals of the 14th inst. state that two unfortunate peasants, convicted of having sheltered in their houses several of the latroacciosos, who infested the neighbourhood of Vich, were shot on the 12th, at Gerona, by order of General Zurbano. A reprieve had been at first obtained by their families, but the general having heard that the Cabecilla Planademunt had re-appeared in the province, and that a proprietor had been seized and carried away on the frontier of that a proprietor had been seized and carried away on the holider of the principality, directed those two unfortunate men to be instantly executed. Eight others, guilty of similar offences, were awaiting their fate in the prison of Gerona. General Zurbano had ordered the arrest of the constitutional Alcalde of Llers, of the secretary of the municipality, and another individual, who were conducted prisoners to the castle of San Fernando. Some disturbances had taken place at Barcelona, in consequence of the manufacture of cigars being closed by an order from Madrid, by which upwards of 700 women were thrown out of bread.

The Constitucional of Barcelona, of the 16th inst., states that a lieutenant of the rebel Cabecilla Grau, had presented himself to the authorities of Vich, and claimed the benefit of the amnesty. He likewise tendered his services to the government, which were accepted, and he was actually sent out with a detachment of troops to scour the district of Taradell, which was infested by his former companions. Another of the rebels, named Pedro Mir Vizcarre, was executed at Cervera, on the Queen's birthday, to the annoyance of the liberal population of that town. According to a letter from Giroda, of the 14th inst., it was the intention of General Zurbano, to grant an amnesty to all the individuals detained in the prisons of the province, for having given shelter or assistance to the rebels.

PORTUGAL.

The Lisbon letters state that Lord Howard de Walden has had interviews with the Duke of Pamella and Senor Gomes de Castro, upon the tariff question, and another meeting was expected soon to take place between the commissioners, so that the subject appears to be slowly progressing. The treasury bills on the decima were expected shortly to come out; they were to be drawn for a year, and to bear in terest at 7½ per cent per annum. Great complaints were made of the proceedings of M. Canacieri, as tending to excite achieve and discharge and dis proceedings of M. Capaccini, as tending to excite schism and disobedience to the constitutional bishops and clergy. The French princes were daily expected at Lisbon from Brest. The suspension of habeas corpus at Marvao, had been removed by a royal decree before the expiration of the period first prescribed.

AMERICA.

The packet ship, South America, Captain Bailey, which sailed from New York on the 1st inst., and arrived at Liverpool on Friday night, has brought papers one day later than those received by the Acadia. They do not, however, contain any news of interest. The Canada papers, which come down to the 29th ult., state that the British government has refused its consent to change the legislative capital of Canada from Kingston to Toronto and Quebec, four years alternately, as had been requested. The great expenses caused this refusal. A

despatch to this effect from Lord Stanley, of 18th November, 1841, was laid before the provincial parliament on the 26th ult. It is supposed that a general amnesty will be authorised by the Canadian government towards all those who were banished during the rebellion, with the exception of Papineau.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Bidston, Captain Harmer, arrived at Liverpool on Friday, having sailed from the Cape of Good Hope on the 17th of August. latest accounts from Port Natal stated that tranquillity had been completely restored at that settlement; and that great dissatisfaction was felt by the inhabitants of the Cape at the leniency which the government had shown in the treatment of the Boers. They thought that the rebels deserved severe punishment for their revolt. A subscription had been raised to reward Captain Smith for his gallanty in the affair with the Boers, and the manner in which he had quelled the rebellion. The money had been expended in a splendid sword, which the settlers had presented to him in due form.

DOMESTIC.

METROPOLITAN.

FESTIVAL TO MR DUNCOMBE. On Monday evening a public meeting was convened at the National Association hall, as a testimonial to T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., for the services which he had done in the cause of the working classes, in the house of Commons. Tea on the table at six o'clock. There were upwards of 300 persons, ladies and gentlemen, in the body of the hall. Colonel Thompson entered the room a little before seven o'clock, to take the chair, accompanied by T. S. Duncombe, Esq., who took his place on the right of the chairman. At the cross table were—T. P. Thompson, Esq., son of the Colonel, Dr Black, Dr Epps, — Hodgkins, Esq., — Thomas, Esq., and — Norman, Esq., Sc.

Esq., — Thomas, Esq., and — Norman, Esq., &c.

After the company had enjoyed their tea and coffee, of which there was a plentiful supply, Colonel Thompson, as chairman, addressed the meeting at some length, enlarging upon the peculiarities of time and purpose which had brought them together. He then alluded to the recent outbreaks, and vindicated the right of the people to meet and discuss their grievances. He concluded by giving, as the first senti-

"The people; may they speedily possess their political rights in order to remedy their social wrongs."

Dr Epps then moved, and Mr Hodgkins seconded, the following resolution:

"May the Queen remove from her councils and offices of state all those who restrict aud misapply our country's resources, and call to her aid those only who will extend to the people the full measure of their rights."

The Chairman then said, he had come to the more immediate cause

which had brought them together. He had come to toast the very man that had done all he could for them in parliament. It was not a toast at a feast that might be drunk under circumstances of stimulation; but they saw before them one whom they all delighted to honour. He had joined their ranks for no purpose of his own. He might have commanded distinction otherwise, but perhaps he had experienced pleasure in the consciousness of having done his duty to his country. There had not been a case of oppression towards any man in which he had not stood forward in his defence, and there was no one more capable. He was an aristocrat by birth, and he believed he looked like one; but he thought it was no duty in him to join with those that oppressed their country.

"Our invited guest, T. S. Duncombe, Esq.; a legislator regardless of party or faction, who, having espoused just principles, has honestly stood forward in parliament the advocate of his oppressed and suffering countrymen: may he continue to pursue the same manly, just, and prudent course, till the rights of the millions are won, and their wrongs redressed."

Mr Duncombe then presented himself, and was received with the most enthusiastic applause. After thanking them for the compliment paid him, he alluded to the popularity he had enjoyed ever since he had sat in parliament, and said, he believed that while he adhered to the system which he had set out for himself when he entered upon public life, that the same confidence and esteem would not be denied to him. He would not be indebted to any ministry or court for any favour; and he was confident he had done nothing to forfeit the peeple's confidence and esteem. It was impossible to look at the political bearing in this country without having felt, as they all must who had reflected, that the time was fast approaching, as things stood, that the Reform bill was to be a disappointment to the people. He could not better illustrate that fact than by citing the present tory administration, unpopular as it was to the people, and disliked by majesty—the facility with which they had hauled themselves into power, and which power they had exercised both last year and this year. He knew that much of this was to be attributed to the whigs. They talked of finality, and leaned to the influence of the court, instead of the strong aid of the people, until the eleventh hour. They then called upon the people for support, but at the last election their cry was unheeded, and they fell—he was compelled to say that they fell as they deserved to fall—despised and unpitied. Than last session of parliament there never was one more disgraceful to the tories, nor one more dissatisfactory to the whigs, nor less beneficial to the people. Last session, they sat in all 1008 hours, 225 hours of which were past midnight; and what had they done? Their time had been taken up in crimination and recrimination between manufacturers and agriculturists, or manufacturers of different descriptions, or between lord this and that. Lord J. Russell saying, you were not pleased with turning us out of our places, but you take our measures. That was true enough, but what were the measures after we had got them? We have got a kind of a corn bill, a bungling tariff, and an inquisitorial income tax; and these were what Sir R. Peel required five months to consider of. They had been told that the people were starving, and inquiry was called for; but every one of those commissions of inquiry was resisted. They were told, that if they allowed the state of things to exist, the people would be driven to desperation, but they heeded not their warnings; they prorogued parliament, but no sooner were the doors of the house closed than the Queen had to issue her proclamation. There were many thousands out of employment—others were worked from sunrise till sunset—they were overworked, but they were underpaid. They had a right to be paid fair wages for a fair day's work. Many reasons had been assigned for this—the charter, and the Corn-law League, and other things, but neither of these were to blame. The

charter sprung from the oppression of the poor, and the Corn-law League had sprung from a grasping monopoly. The people sought to be relieved from oppression, and military were let loose—magistrates were appointed by Sir James Graham to put down those individuals. This appeared to him to be a violation of the law. There was one judge who, from the judgment seat, had stated that the sufferings of the people had been very much exaggerated. He wanted to know how any judge could say so, when it was so well known that many families in manufacturing towns were living on carrion if they could get it; and yet this Lord Abinger had stated at Liverpool that the people's distress had been exaggerated. He had presided not only as a judge, but as a politician; and it was impossible that he could have been ignorant of the distress of the poor. Not contented with that, at Chester he had delivered a most iniquitous and unconstitutional charge to the grand jury. He had said there were a sort of men in the country called chartists, who were working men, who had no property, who wanted to have a voice in the election of members of parliament. Now so far as he (Mr Duncombe) knew, the number was greater than Lord Abinger or the government had any idea of. They saw that it was impossible to carry out all the reforms that were required until the House of Commons was remodelled. Lord Abinger must have known that a petition had been presented from them, signed by more than three millions, for the charter. The hon. gentleman repudiated the idea that the charter was to overthrow the aristocracy; it was only that the people might be enabled to protect their labour, as well as Lord Abinger could protect his property. If the House of Commons had been properly constituted, that would not have taken place which was known as the Scariet Job, when Lord Abinger appointed his son to an office to be abolished in three months, and then claimed £2,000 a year to him for compensation; but his acts were all approved by the renegade Graham and his reneg

At the conclusion of his speech he was loudly cheered; and resolutions having been moved and seconded by Messrs Cleave, Hetherington, Parry, Thompson, and others, the meeting separated at a late

hour.

The Middlesex Magistrates.—On Thursday last, amongst other applications for a license at the Clerkenwell Sessions house, one was made by the lessees of the National Association hall, Holborn. This was opposed by the vestry of the parish, mainly on the ground that the object of the National association was to promote an enlightened opinion in favour of the charter. Formally, the license is for singing and dancing, but in reality, if granted, it gives a legal protection to the place licensed, which it would otherwise want, and prevents the dogberries of justice interfering with the proceedings carried on. It was made patent even to the stolid comprehension of the Middlesex bench, that by the conditions of the lease on which the place is held, no fermented liquors can be used therein—that it was the intention of the conductors of the association to form a library, and open a reading room for the working classes; both of which are in active course of preparation; and when their friends would permit, a daily school was to be established. But, no! the taint of chartism was sufficient, and the license was refused. Public houses, the nightly scenes of prostitution and drunkenness, were licensed by these conservators of public morality without number. To them there was no objection, providing they preserved a decent exterior, and did not disturb their neighbourhoods. The National Association hall, however, founded by one of the best friends of the working classes, William Lovett, and devoted to their instruction and innocent recreation, is to be branded as illegal, as far as a decision of the Middlesex magistrates can do so. The unpaid magistracy have much to answer for when the day of reckoning comes for public delinquents; and this last is not the least insult which they have cast upon the working classes, whom they have no objection to brutalise, but in whose moral elevation they will never assist.

Parliamentary Reform Association.—On Thursday evening last a conversational meeting of reformers was held in the Chambers of this association, No. 13, Adelphi. Dr Roberts Black, the secretary was called to the chair. He informed the meeting that the association had had several friendly interviews with the reformers of the metropolis, amongst whom the best feeling prevailed. The previous evening they had engaged in a discussion with tories, whigs, and radicals, at what is called the City house of commons, in Philip lane (a sort of debating club and smoking room, of secondary reputation to the venerable society of Cogers), and he went on to observe that the object of the Thursday evening meetings which the association intended regularly to hold, was the creation of a better feeling amongt all classes of political reformers. When Dr Black had finished, Mr Parry asked him whether it was true that when the last conference of the Anti-corn-law League was held in London, Dr Black, who was then secretary of the Parliamentary Reform association, had day after day lent the assistance of his talent and experience to that body? Mr Parry stated that his object in putting this question was to give Dr Black an opportunity of explaining a fact which had created an unfavourable impression of the association in some minds, and, amongst others, in his (Mr Parry's); as he conceived it was the incumbent duty of all associations for the suffrage to prove, by their actions as well as professions, that they had but one single object in view—the attainment of political rights for the people. Dr Black replied to Mr Parry, that it was true that he had attended and assisted the Anti-corn-law conference, but he had done this in his individual and not in his official capacity. The Parliamentary Reform association had, owing to the peculiar circumstances of that period (the conclusion of the session), partially suspended its operations, and thus enabled him (Dr Black) to employ his time as his individual judgment dictated. And this he claime

his individual right to act according to his judgment in such a matter, but thought it very improbable that he should be so employed at the next conference. After this a very desultory conversation followed as to whether the success of the Anti-corn-law League would or would not impede the movement for the suffrage. Some gentlemen thought that if the corn laws were abolished, the suffrage would be granted in three years. Others, on the contrary, declared their belief that the abolition of the corn laws would throw back the suffrage movement at least 20 years; and Mr Morton (a well-known radical reformer) stated his firm conviction that, if ever the agitation for the repeal of the corn laws were successful under the present representation, the co-operation of the middle classes for the suffrage could not be expected for at least a quarter of a century. The gentlemen present, amongst whom were Messrs Duncan, Peat, Moore, Hoppy, and Edwards, eventually separated, apparently not displeased with what had taken place.

On Saturday, at the meeting of the Marylebone vestry, a long, very animated, and most interesting debate took place on the consideration of the report of a committee appointed to consider, on the suggestion of Mr Joseph Hume, M.P. (who has the sum of £500 placed at his disposal for the purpose), the propriety of granting a site in the parish of Marylebone, for a monumental column to celebrate the memory of the Scottish reformers of 1793-4, viz., Muir, Palmer, Skirving, Gerrald, and Margarot. Mr Copeland moved that the report lie on the table, and characterised the Scottish reformers as nothing better than Jacobins and revolutionists. Mr Joseph moved as an amendment that the report be recommitted; and after a stormy discussion there were, on a division, 14 for the motion, and 16 for the amendment.

The attention of the public having been drawn to the late Custom-house frauds, and the preliminary and ex parte investigation now in progress at the Custom house, government have determined to institute an impartial and searching inquiry, to be conducted by commissioners appointed by the Crown, immediately after the present disclosures shall be concluded. The strictest justice and impartiality will thus be dealt out to the individuals concerned in the frauds, or alleged to have participated in their commission.

The bankrupt commissioners, including the several new appointments which, it is understood, have been made, will assemble in a few days to agree to certain rules for carrying the provisions of the new act into effect. The act comes into operation on the 11th of November next. It is stated that only ten new appointments will be made, and not twelve, which are sanctioned by the 50th section, and that the new commissioners will have jurisdiction in country districts. The names of the new commissioners mentioned in legal circles are, Mr Sergeant Stephens, Mr Kenyon Parker, Mr Wray, Mr Shepherd, and Mr Charles Phillips. Other names have been mentioned to complete the number; among them H. R. Reynolds, Esq., of the Chancery bar. By the 70th section the commissioners are authorised to make rules, and by the 76th clause the amount of salary is fixed. The present judge of the Court of Review (Sir John Cross) £2,500 a year; the London commissioners, £2,000; and the country commissioners £1,800 a year each.

On Tuesday last the alteration in the hour of attendance on 'Change commenced, and though some of the merchants, not aware of the circumstance, attended at the customary hour of four, the principal walks were alled at three o'clock, and in about an hour afterwards the leading firms took their departure, the money and exchange brokers having wholly concluded their business. It is also under contemplation to commence the public sales of produce at an earlier hour than mid-day. This will be a beneficial alteration.

ALTERATION OF BANK HOURS.—Although there has not been any definite notice on the subject of the proposed alteration in the banking houses, it is considered all but certain that the objections raised by one or two of the west-end banks to the plan will be removed. Indeed, were the Messrs Drummonds to adhere to their opinion, that the change is impolitic, it would not be of the least consequence as far as the city establishments are concerned, as the west-enders have not the privilege of the "clearing." When, too, it is recollected, that the influential firm of Messrs Coutts and Co. have assented, and that warmly too, to the plan, there is, we apprehend, but little doubt that the beneficial change will be accomplished.—Advertiser.

Frauds on the Coffee Trade.—A highly respectable and influential meeting of parties engaged in the coffee trade was held on Monday, at the London Commercial Sale rooms, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best measures to be adopted for effectually checking the wholesale losses incurred upon coffee delivered from the various docks short of the original weights, and also to discuss the causes of the same. Mr Edwards in the chair. Various details were made by parties present of the serious deficiencies that had taken place in coffee in the dock warehouses. A Mr Richards stated that the firm to which he belonged had lost no less than 1,631 lb. in deficiency of weight since the new duties came into operation. Several persons affirmed that this fraud was not confined to coffee, but was equally practised on other articles of commerce kept in the docks. A committee was eventually appointed, to remonstrate with the dock companies on the subject, and obtain redress.

PRICES OF PROVISIONS IN THE METROPOLIS.—In Oxford street, Tottenham court road, Shoreditch, the New cut, Lambeth walk, and the principal thoroughfares, provisions are at present selling at the following moderate prices—viz., prime legs of mutton at 6d. and 6dd. per lb., shoulders 5dd. per lb., necks 4d. and 4dd. per lb.; beef, roasting pieces 6dd. per lb., coarse pieces in proportion; Westphalia hams 7dd. per lb., Yorkshire from 6d. to 7d. per lb.; prime Wiltshire bacon 6d. per lb., by the half side; Berwick pork from 4dd. to 5dd. per lb., dairy-fed pork from 5dd. to 6dd. per lb.; the best household bread can be had at 6dd. the 4lb loaf, and some rather coarser may be bought at 5dd. and 6d. the 4lb loaf; butter at 8d., 9d., 10d., and the best Dorset at 1s. per lb.; Gloucester cheese 6d. to 8d. per lb., Cheshire 7d. to 8dd. per lb., Dutch 4dd. to 5dd. per lb. Although the foregoing are the general prices, still inferior articles can be purchased at a much lower rate.

THE BOY JONES AGAIN.—This young urchin, who every now and then agitates the public mind by his sudden re-appearance, perhaps to show what a sensation his presence can excite, paid a visit during the last week to the metropolis. Instead of being sent out to Aus-

tralia, it appears that he had been put on board the Warspite, which conveyed Lord Ashburton to America, and returned by the same vessel with his lordship. The government, though they doubtless welcomed his lordship's return, must have felt that pleasure almost neutralised by the re-appearance of that terror to her Majesty's lieges, the boy Jones. Nor were their fears groundless, for information was, on Monday, received at the chief police station of the boy's re-appearance in the metropolis. The utmost activity prevailed at the several station houses, the information spread over the city, and after incredible exertion this more than mortal boy was captured at his father's house in York street, Westminster, and conveyed back to Portsmouth. There are few men in the kingdom who can create such a stir as the boy Jones!

The Post says:—" We have reason to believe the rate of postage between London and Paris will be reduced to about 8d. for such letters as are now charged 1s. 8d.; the rates between more distant parts of the two kingdoms being reduced in the same ratio, viz., from

On dit, that overtures have been made by an influential party in China to the British authorities in that country, the objects of which are to depose the emperor, to establish another form of government, and to enter, should the revolution succeed, into terms of amity with Great Britain, both political and commercial.—Times.

A bronze medal has been struck to commemorate the completion of the Thames tunnel, and measures about two inches in diameter. The obverse presents a profile of Sir I. M. Brunel: the reverse contains the following inscription:—Thames Tunnel, from Rotherhithe to Wapping, 1,200 feet: 600 feet, 180,000*l*., subscribed by Proprietors, Jan., 1828. Re-commenced 1836, by Parliamentary grant, 270,000*l*., and completed 1842."

The first wood pavement that was put down in London, at the east end of Oxford street, four years since, is now being reversed and relaid, and causes much surprise by its great durability; many of the blocks not being reduced half an inch of their original length, which was one foot, though exposed to all the traffic of Oxford street.

The steeple of St. Martin's church, which was struck by lightning about three months ago, and suffered such extensive damage as to render it necessary to be taken down, has just been rebuilt, and was on Tuesday finally completed.

The wharfingers in the neighbourhood of Tooley street and the Tower have come to a resolution of closing their warehouses at six o'clock in the evening, instead of seven as at present.

The number of deaths from all causes in the metropolis registered in the week ending Saturday, October the 15th, amounted to 824; the weekly average during the last four years being 912.

On Sunday afternoon some watermen near Deptford pier observed a large black fish floating on the water near the Dreadnought hospitalship. They put off to it, attacked it with a large spear, and severely wounded it. It proved to be a large animal of the whale species, called the fin fish. The captors, after having dispatched the monster, managed to get him on the pier, and found his length was about 20 feet, and weight nearly two tons.

Serious Accident.—On Tuesday night, about a quarter past eight o'clock, a horse which was drawing a cab, containing its driver and a gentleman, made off at a furious rate down Waterloo place. On reaching the bottom, the cab was fortunately stopped by coming in contact with the lamp-post at the top of the steps, and on the right hand side of the York column; but the horse made a tremendous leap, carrying part of the cab with it to the bottom of the second tier of steps, where it lay apparently lifeless. The cabman, who was violently precipitated to the ground, received serious injuries on the forehead, which bled profusely, and was immediately assisted to Charing cross hospital. The gentleman received no other injury than a violent shock. The horse recovered itself so much as to return up over the steps, but it is horse recovered itself so much as to return up over the steps, but it is supposed to be of little value.

IRELAND.

The tory lawyers have a story very current amongst them to-day, that Lord Lyndhurst retires, to be succeeded by Sir Edward Sugden—that Chief Justice Pennefather is to get the Irish seals, to be succeeded in the Queen's Bench by Mr Blackburn, and that Mr Warren is to be the master of the Rolls. This is the Orange arrangement.—Dublin

Notwithstanding the unprecedented decrease in the customs receipts on wine and wood during the last ax months, the returns for the port of Dublin, for the quarter ended the 10th inst, show an increase of £10,000 over the corresponding period of the year 1841. The great consumption of those articles of every day necessity, tea and sugar, which may be attributed to the improved habits of the working classes, has alone caused this very pleasing result to the Exchequer.

The Boyle Gazette contains the folio rage, accompanied by the loss of two lives, which took place in the county of Leitrim. It appears that, on Sunday evening last, a dance was held in the house of a man named John Reynolds, about four miles from Mohill, where a wast number of persons had assembled. The amusement had continued for some time, when suddenly the The amusement had continued for some time, when suddenly the doors were forced in by a large body of men, armed with bludgeons, who commenced a savage attack upon the dancers. The result has been that a lad about 19 years of ago, named Michael M'Cabe, was killed on the spot, and several others severely beaten. On the report reaching Mohill, Sir W. W. Lynar was promptly on the spot, with a strong force of constabulary, under Sub-inspector Bannan; but sought in vain to get any information on the subject of the outrage, as the people appeared but too anxious to conceal the perpetrators. An inquest was held on Monday, and a verdict returned accordingly. This was scarcely over when the coroner was called on to hold an inquest on the body of Margaret Ryan, a young woman about 20 years of age, was scarcely over when the coroner was cancel on to hold an inquest on the body of Margaret Ryan, a young woman about 20 years of age, who was also at the dance, and came by her death from concussion of the brain, received in consequence of her having fallen during the at-tack made on the dancers at Reynolds's. Many reports are afloat as to the cause of the outrage, but nothing has transpired as yet that could in any way account for this fatal affair. The vacancy in the Order of the Garter, occasioned by the death of the Marquis Wellesley, will, we are assured, be supplied by the nomination of the Earl de Grey, lord-lieutenant of Ireland.—Times.

A few of the absentees are coming back to evade the payment of the income tax. The Marquis of Clanricarde and the Marquis of Ely have arrived; others of our nobility are coming, and several of our gentry have already returned.—Waterford Chronicle.

SCOTLAND.

The death of the lord advocate of Scotland, the Right Hon. Sir William Rae, Bart, took place on Wednesday, at St Catherine's, his country seat, in the vicinity of Edinburgh. By his death the representation of Buteshire has become vacant, and it is expected that Duncan M'Neil, Esq., will become a candidate.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE IN DUNFERMLINE. - On Saturday evening, while two of the soldiers who were off duty were returning to their billet in the evening, they got entangled with a knot of trades lads in such a manner that it ultimately came to blows. The soldiers had no chance with fifty or sixty young ruffians, and the less so that they were slightly in their cups. The officers, who reside in the George inn, seeing the med maltracting their man returnly suched down to their slightly in their cups. The officers, who reside in the George inn, seeing the mob maltreating their men, naturally rushed down to their rescue, but were assailed by the mob with groans and hisses, and occasionally with stones. The guard was then turned out to clear the streets, which they speedily did, and the officers retired to the inn. A short while after the mob collected in greater numbers, and showed every disposition to riot. They broke several of the inn windows, and might have proceeded to extremities, had not the sheriff luckily arrived and read the Riot act, after which a piquet of the 42nd patrolled the streets till Sunday morning.

The strike at the collieries of Ayrshire still continues without any prospect of amicable settlement.

Such a long continuance of drought at this season has not been experienced for half a century, and the consequence is that there are now few mills in the country, driven by water, which have a sufficient supply, and many are completely stopped.—Greenock Advertiser.

Large quantities of timber have within these few days been taken out of bond at Leith, by reason of the new tariff, which came into operation on Monday week. Timber formerly paying 10s per load is

Two whales were captured last week in the bay of Wick, by a large party of farmers. One measured 30 feet by 20; the other, 18

On Tuesday last, Mr Mainzer, who had been invited by the inhabitants of Edinburgh to introduce his system of popular instruction in singing into that town, gave his first lecture before a crowded auditory. At the termination of his lecture, he observed that, it was the opinion of musicians that amongst 100 there were not five with musical voices; his experience was very different, for among 100 he had not found five without musical voices. His proposal that the meeting should sing excited much amusement; and he observed that he was not to perform, but that they were to perform before him. he was not to perform, but that they were to perform before him. They commenced with sounding a single note, then tried it in combination with a second; then the ladies went over the combination by themselves—then the gentlemen sung another exercise on the same notes by themselves—then they sung the different combinations together; then they proceeded to three notes, with which the same course was followed; and lastly, wards were substituted for the musical was followed; and lastly, words were substituted for the musical notation. The audience appeared astonished at their own progress, and much interested in the trial of Mr Mainzer's system.

MURDER AND ROBBERY AT DUNDER.—The neighbourhood of Dundee was last week the scene of a most horrid tragedy. Two substantial north country graziers, named M'Kenzie and Duff, left Edinburgh on Thursday week, by one of the Dundee steamers. On the journey, some unpleasant conversation arose between them respecting money matters. On reaching Dundee, they dined together, and afterwards took a walk in the evening, when Duff charged his companion with having 10000 of his property in his presession. took a walk in the evening, when Duff charged his companion with having 1000*l*. of his property in his possession; which amount, it was alleged, was obtained from one of the Edinburgh banks. M'Kenzie having purposely armed himself with a pistol, repeatedly evaded the request, and without a moment's warning, shot Duff in the back, and left him for dead. The poor man, however, recovered sufficiently to reach a neighbouring cottage, and had sufficient strength left to tell the whole story, charging M'Kenzie with being his murderer, and with having robbed him of 1000*l*. The guilty wretch was almost immediately captured in one of the carriages of the Dundee and Arbroath railway, and 2775*l*. were found in his possession, 1000*l*. of which belonged to Duff. The murdered man died on Friday morning.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, October 26. COMPLETE SUFFRAGE.

At the weekly meeting of the Executive committee held on Monday, at 364, Waterloo street, Birmingham, the secretary, Mr Morgan, reported the progress of the arrangements for influencing the several districts of the country. The plan of dividing the empire in this way ap-

pears to be highly approved.

Messrs Morgan and Albright were appointed a committee to consider the propriety of issuing a weekly complete suffrage reporter, at a

The President reported that he had applied for the use of the Town

hall for a public meeting to elect delegates for Birmingham to the December conference, but had not yet received a reply.

The Secretary was instructed to collect in the register sheets, and cash paid for cards, now in the hands of correspondents.

An address to the municipal electors of Birmingham was adopted, subject to revision.

A great number of letters were read, from various parts of the country, giving very encouraging details of the progress of the movement.

CORN MARKET. MARK LANE, THIS DAY.

The supply of English wheat is small, but of foreign large. The market is dull, but prices are without alteration.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Your Constant Reader," in alluding to the letter of our Perth correspondent "H," of last week, in terms of censure, says of the church of Scotland—"Pity it is in the course of her eventful history, she should have leaned so much upon such broken reeds as they are," viz., "kings, queens, and the great ones of the earth." We respond—
"'Tis true, 'tis pity; pity 'tis, 'tis true."
"A Scotchman in Ivalend." shall be inverted as soon as practicable.

"A Scotchman in Ireland" shall be inserted as soon as practicable.
"An Observer of Village Churches" is proposing, perhaps unconsciously, a dissenting priesthood.

Several letters on the ordination of dissenting ministers have been received, but too late to be selected for this week's insertion.

"Z." Reluctantly declined insertion, but shall be attended to. "Hibernia" is in type, and is only delayed by want of space.

A communication from Trowbridge we are unable to read.

"A Subscriber to the *Nonconformist*" would unintentionally *plunge* us into

a controversy respecting the mode of baptism.

"T. Buck," declined.
"We are unable to assist him. "A London Chartist" informs us that the Peoples' Anthem was written by Robert Nichols. We happen to have read his poems the very evening of the publication of that number in which it appeared, and we agree with Ebenezer Elliot, the corn-law rhymer, in believing that "Burns at his age had done nothing like him."

"H. F." We will encounter the subject on the first favourable oppor-

tunity.
"A Lynn Correspondent." We believe, 48, Russell square.

"A Manchester Correspondent" shall be attended to as soon as possible.

Terms for advertising in the Nonconformist. For 24 lines...9 0
26.....9 6
28....10 0
Every additional 2 lines, 6d. For 8 lines5s. 0d. | For 16 lines ... 7 0 10.....5 6 12....6 0 20....8 0 14.....6 6 | 22.....8 6

* Advertisements from the country should be accompanied by a post office order, or reference for payment in London.

The Ponconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1842.

SUMMARY.

Ex nihilo nihil fit. We have next to nothing to sum up, and even that is anything but satisfactory. In the absence of things about which to contend, the daily papers have, with few exceptions, given us a multitude of words, which, taken in large quantities, are very apt to produce mental cholic. One rarity, however, we must advert to. The immaculate press of this country, headed by the Times-proh pudor! the Times—has been railing against the licentiousness of public journalism in America, and recommending an established church as the only cure for their social demoralisation. Satan quotes scripture, and sometimes aptly. The Times, whose venality has passed into a proverb, whose impudence no American could possibly surpass, whose reckless falsehoods are deliberately coined and basely uttered for mercenary objects, and whose political profligacy is a blot of infamy upon the character of our country—the Times reads a lecture to the people of the United States upon the security of their press, and commends to their consideration the propriety of setting up a religious establishment. The Americans will, probably, retort upon the "leading journal of Europe" that, since in its own columns they see high churchism and political immorality side by side, in closest juxta-position, they would prefer leaving acknowledged evils to be cured by some more certain and less expensive remedy

In the present month it has been common for agricultural meetings to come off, and we believe this year the "farmer's friends" were extremely anxious that they should never come on. Sir Robert Peel's policy is beginning to purge the dim sight of purblind farmers, who now catch the first glimmer of a notion that landlords prefer their own interests to the interests of tenants, and that loud professions may be made of determination to keep up the price of corn for the benefit of the farmers, which when worked out, resolves itself into keeping up the price of rent for the benefit of themselves. When we are all ruined, it may occur to the slow minds of these unreasoning men that, to pay a higher price for land, and to narrow the capabilities of the home market for produce, by one and the same act, is not precisely the wisest policy which the "farmer's friend" could have adopted. Perhaps the Anti-corn-law League will succeed in teaching them this truth. At all events, nothing daunted by past mortifications, they seem determined to attempt, by one means or another, to wring blood out of a post. They propose to means or another, to wring blood out of a post. They propose to raise a sum of £50,000, to be spent in conveying information to the house of every elector. Well, the upshot will show us whether they are not exhausting themselves and the country in working an impracticable machine, when the same amount of power exercised to obtain new machinery must have been successful. One thing is certain, neither the new Corn bill nor the new tariff have done much to relieve the country. Distress pervades our agricultural districts; farmers cry out that they are ruined and must emigrate; and in most of our large manufacturing towns trade is represented as worse than it was before the recent outbreaks. What quackery will the state

physicians palm next upon a deluded public?

We refer our readers, with pleasure, to a brief report contained in our columns, of an entertainment given to Thomas Duncombe, Esq., member for Finsbury, at the National Association hall, Holborn. Mr Duncombe has distinguished himself as the ready and able foe to oppression, in whatever shape it may have appeared; and, unlike the majority of his order, he has stood forth to do battle for the people's rights, when the maintenance of those rights has, for party purposes, been branded as infamous. The country owes much to his cool intrepidity; and we calculate upon the honourable member as an efficient supporter of the principles of complete suffrage. We are glad to see that he has professed his intention of bringing

under the consideration of parliament, the outrageous conduct of Lord Abinger at the late Special commission.

An extraordinary meeting of the council of the "National Complete Suffrage Union" has been summoned for the 31st inst, to make final arrangements for the conference in December, and to issue a final public circular on the subject. We trust they will reconsider the propriety of altering the day for which the commencement of the conference is fixed. We are fully persuaded that a fortnight later would be more suitable for general convenience. Christmas is a time at which people have been usually accustomed to re-unite, for a week at least, the family circle; and there seems no good reason for breaking in upon this habit. At all events we feel assured that, by a slight alteration of time, a greater number of delegates may be expected to attend this, perhaps, most important gathering which the political world will witness for many years.

ALLEGED FAILURE OF DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA.

THE Times of Saturday last contains an article, written in a tone of moderation, and characterised by somewhat more careful reasoning than is usual with that journal, in which an attempt is made to trace the low and licentious character of the public press in America to the influence of her republican institutions. We are not about to enter the lists with the Times; albeit, were we disposed to do so, we should not be scared from our purpose by any consciousness of presumption. Possibly, we want the imagination necessary to produce a reverential regard to the authority of the *Times*. We are apt to look at "the leading journal in Europe," in a very matter-of-fact light—to consider each of its articles as the production of a single individual, who, if subjected to searching examination, would turn out to be great only in consequence of the obscurity in which he is concealed, and powerful chiefly because men are apt to ascribe to an anonymous and unknown writer the combined influence of his large circle of readers. We dare aver that the literary men on the staff of that paper would not, apart from their connexion with it, awe the nation with their wisdom, or strike it dumb with admiration of their integrity; and we can see no reason why an assertion or an argument must needs pass current, simply because he who makes it, makes it in the presence of a hundred thousand people. We wish the readers of newspapers would discipline themselves by the same process of thought, and learn to judge of the worth of an opinion, or the weight of an argument, according to its own intrinsic merits, rather than by the mere accident of its appearance in a journal of wide circulation. Thus much, however, is by the bye. The article in the Times to which we have alluded has suggested to us the propriety of doing now what we have long intended—answering the objection urged against complete suffrage, drawn from the practical working of democracy in America.

We must admit that the national character of the people of the United States is not altogether to our taste; nor are we disposed to shut our eyes to the unsightly blotches which appear upon the surface of society in that part of the world. Vain, to the furthest limits of the ludicrous-arrogant, even to the borders of the disgusting-we wonder not at the sensitive irritability they display in their dealings with foreign and rival nations, nor at the mistrust they exhibit in their behaviour to the great men of their own country. We turn with loathing from the vulgar scurrility and scandal of their press. That mixture of cunning and rapacity, called in this country knavery, dignified in that with the title of smartness, which characterises their commercial intercourse, whether with each other or with ourselves, finds no sympathy with, nor shall it have the smallest word of palliation from, us. We are compelled, moreover, to allow that, with all the freedom of their institutions, there is no little intolerance of opinion; whilst their obstinate maintenance of slavery would be a damning blot upon a much fairer fame than theirs. These are the shades of the picture, and they are dark ones. We have done nothing to soften them. We think it much fairer to let them appear as they are; and such as they are, we contend, that they neither decide, nor do they greatly affect, the question of republican institutions.

We must be allowed to observe, at starting, that he who would account for national character, in the first instance, from the influence of political institutions, adopts a most unphilosophical and unlikely method of arriving at a just conclusion. As politics do not, even where the interest taken in them is most absorbing, constitute

the main business of life, so the part they play in the formation of habits, customs, and manners, can be looked upon but, at best, as secondary. That which touches us most closely, which engages our thoughts most frequently, which weaves itself into our every-day affections, and stirs up to action the better portion of our energies -that, be it what it may, will exert most power in the formation of our character. And what is true of an individual is true of a nation. The mind of a people is moulded far more by their ordinary pursuits and social circumstances than by the form of government under which they live. Doubtless, in the course of centuries, political institutions may stamp their own characteristic features upon a population; and in the virtues and vices of a people one may see, in such case, the reflected image of state authority. But, assuredly, where the constitution under which a people live is not yet grey with age—where time has not allowed it to imbue with its own spirit the national mind, to superinduce invariable modes of thought, and generate uniformity of taste, and fashion in harmony with itself current principles of action—it is unsafe and unsatisfactory to look no further than forms of government for the influences which have contributed to set the character of a great nation. Far more rational is it, in the first instance, to take into account their position, their ordinary pursuits, their social circumstances. The stuff of which they are made will be found to be gathered mainly

rom these; and so far as these may offer a rational solution of the problem we are attempting to solve, so far they may be safely put down as the real causes of the phenomena to be explained. Applying this canon of investigation, we think it will appear that the political institutions of America are responsible to a very trifling extent for the unseemly characteristics of American society to which we have above adverted.

Let the domestic history and condition of the American people be borne in mind. Possessed of a vast extent of fertile country, and a comparatively thin population, the main business of considerable numbers has been the clearing of forest lands and bringing them under remunerative cultivation. Men who have thus pushed their way almost beyond the pale of civilisation will, after a period, send back into society, or send still deeper into the wilderness, formilies who have been brought up in untermed freedom; convergent families who have been brought up in untamed freedom; conversant with few or none of the restraints of law, or any of the delicacies of refinement; accustomed to yield deference to no authority; bold, enthusiastic, self-confident, and somewhat pugnacious. Society in the United States must of necessity consist very largely of individuals reared in the depths of their forests, and of their immediate descendants. As population advances upon the wilderness, the staple of it in each upspringing town and village will be found to belong to this class. For energy and enterprise, the families of settlers will of course be distinguished—and, almost as much of course, for that impatience, restlessness, and semi-ferocity, which the absence of ordinary social checks will insure. Here, then, we find the first rudiments of American character—the main timber of which it is composed. We meet with them, not in political institutions, but in the back settlements-discern them, not in the politician, but in "The

We have now to take the national character of the Americans in this its incipient state—rough, energetic, self-relying, impatient of control, and to subject it to the operation of another series of potent influences. We have to place at its disposal, vast and seemingly illimitable resources. Let it hit upon a vein of individual and national wealth believed to be inexhaustible—open to it a career of commmercial prosperity, upon which it may push forward, not according to the measure of European tardiness, but at a railroad speed which promises, at no distant period, not merely to overtake, but to pass by the most successful of rival nations—pass the original elements of British character through a process, first of backwood training, whereby, in comparative solitude, and in ceaseless self-relying contest with natural difficulties, it may rub off its superstitious reverence for rank, and lose its inherent propension to unmanly subserviency; and when you have done this, place it in the midst of treasures which need only enterprise, skill, and industry, to make them available to an indefinite extent—and you will find yourself approximating to the solution of the problem in hand. With this character, in these circumstances, the prominent feature of a people will be a disposition to go a-head. The ascertained existence of materials in abundance for becoming great, wealthy, and powerful, and the conscious possession of power to turn them to account, will stimulate an unnatural development of ambitious expectations. Men, subject to their influence, will live chiefly on futurity. A restless dissatisfaction with the present will take possession of them. They will become a nation of schemers. The universal scramble will be to reach importance and riches by the shortest cut. Enterprise will come to be judged of, not so much by its morality, as by its cleverness and success. Upon the capital which lies buried in land, locked up in mines, diffused along an immense line of sea coast, concealed in navigable lakes and magnificent rivers, accumulating in boundless forests and immense prairies, the people will fancy that they may raise an edifice of credit to any height. The future will be recklessly pawned for immediate advantages. Means, means, means—all will be scrambling for present means to work this El Dorado. Absorbed in this one pursuit, the nation will be apt to overlook the landmarks, both of prudence and honesty. Fainter and fainter will become its notions of commercial obligation. To be doing, will soon grow into a law of its nature. Restlessness will prompt speculation—speculation will be followed by failure; and the experiment often repeated—repeated too, on a large scale, will wear out in time the moral sense of a people in regard to commercial affairs, and superinduce the habit of appreciating "smartness" more highly than integrity. To this cause, and not to political institutions, we trace American laxity of morals, in respect of pecuniary transactions, whether individual or national.

Nor does it become us, in tracing up to its sources the American national character, to lose sight of the fact, that the United States is made the sink of an immense amount of European rascality. Hordes of semi-barbarous Irishmen, as indigent as they are irascible - bankrupts, thrice-dyed in dishonesty, who have no further chance of pillaging the public of their own land—swindlers, anxious to put ill-gotten booty out of the reach of its owners-rakes, fleeing from the curse of those whom their extravagance and immorality have ruinedmen, seeking to heal abroad a reputation blasted at home-wretches of every hue,

"Who have within them undivulged crimes Unwhipt of justice,"

rush towards this common centre. What other country could have stood this annual influx of finished depravity, and not have become rotten to its very core? Where is the Inational character which would not be sensibly deteriorated by this perpetual immigration of foreign villany? We will not be guilty of wronging America by charging upon her political institutions evils, no small portion of which monarchical Europe empties upon her shores.

In the last place, we are to take into account the existence of slavery. This, be it borne in mind, was a legacy left to America by

her British mother. When she separated from us she had this loathsome cancer eating its way, not into an extremity of the empire which might bear amputation, but into its very bosom-in close contiguity with its vital parts. Slavery in the United States was not, as we left it, a distant colonial iniquity, but a domestic institution. It had woven itself into the ordinary arrangements, into the social habits, into the daily avocations, of American society. It had gendered there the spirit of caste—the prejudice of colour. The evil required a larger amount of virtue and of moral courage to get rid of than the population of the country could muster. America is conscious of the wrong—she feels the disgrace—but, hitherto, she has wanted resolution to repent and reform. Slavery, like a festering boil, is too sore an infamy to admit of handling. On this question, America is intolerant of free opinion. She cannot bear it. And, as might be expected, inflammation, with its consequent tenderness, does not confine itself to the original seat of disease—it spreads to neighbouring parts—it heats and fevers the whole social body. Hence, we have Lynch-law and pro-slavery mobs. Hence, the tyranny of the press, and the despotic treatment of private sentiment. The political institutions of the people and their social condition are at war one with another; and not republicanism, but slavery, must be regarded as answerable for whatever, amongst the people of the United States, overbearing, is arbitrary, and insolent.

Thus much for the present. We must reserve further considera-

tion of the subject for future numbers.

THE CANADIAN REVOLUTION.

THE news from Canada is too important not to be recurred to, especially after the hasty notice we last week were enabled to take of it. Since the first French revolution, which compelled England to give a representative constitution to Canada, a crisis more interesting or more pregnant with the gravest consequences, has not oc-curred in our colonial, scarcely in our domestic, history. What catholic emancipation was to Ireland, the measures of Sir C. Bagot will be to Canada, if honourably and conscientiously persisted in. They will give to the French Canadians that legal and constitutional influence which has hitherto been denied them, but to which they have long been entitled by their loyalty, their intelligence, and their numbers. We say loyalty, advisedly, for it was not against the crown of England that they revolted in 1837, but against the arbitary conduct of the provincial administration. The fact is that, the same system which lost us our American colonies in the reign of George the III. was being pursued towards Canada; and had Sir C. Bagot been so unwise as to continue it in a few months we C. Bagot been so unwise as to continue it, in a few months we should have been compelled, in order to bolster up our authority, to resort to arms. And, in spite of the military resources of England, wrung from an overburdened population, the issue of such a contest might have been doubtful.

Happily, however, these speculations are needless. Sir C. Bagot has preferred an honest and just policy to trickery or coercion, and

the principle of the executive government being responsible to the legislative body is fully recognised by him.

This may need some little explanation. We have said that about the period of the first French revolution, England granted a representative constitution to Canada. And by the recent act which incorporated the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, the representative constitution, which had been suspended on account of the revolt of the French habitans, was, with some modifications, revived. The Canadians were, therefore, to a certain extent, represented—the basis was narrow, but the principle was acknowledged. The executive government, however, had never been responsible to the representative assembly. With us, a hostile vote of the House of Commons ejects one ministry and puts in another; but a hostile vote of the Canadian assembly has always been so far disregarded by the governor, that he never chose his advisers out of the party which commanded a legislative majority. A more prominent illustration of this injustice could not be afforded, than that M. Papineau, who was for more than twenty years speaker of the House of Assembly, that is, elected by the majority, never had a share in the government of the province. For the first time Sir C. Bagot has acted upon a contrary principle; and the gentlemen whom he has just called to his councils are alike the leaders of the majority of the Assembly and the possessors of the popular confidence. We have not been wrong in designating this a revolution—the struggle has been peaceful and constitutional—it is not the less valuable on that account, nor the less a revolution.

Of course, some attempt will be made by the bigots of this country to defeat Sir C. Bagot's wise intentions. To the credit of the most influential of the British party in Canada, they have seen their value, and not merely acquiesced, but, for a time at least, promise their support to the new ministry. Their friends, however, on this side of the Atlantic, are sure to do all they can to frustrate so fatal an example. It will not be tolerated, that the principle of responsibility from the government to the people should triumph in Canada without some resistance. Sir Allen M'Nab has protested against it there; and we prophecy that Sir Robert Harry Inglis, if no more respectable agent can be found, will protest against it here. But we are persuaded that their joint protests will not avail. Sir Robert Peel is not in a position to direct military operations against a refractory colony. With a falling revenue and a galling income tax, he will have enough to do to maintain his power at home, without embroiling himself in colonial disputes. No! he will support Sir C. Bagot; and for once in the history of the world, a bond fide concession will have been made to democracy by that party, hitherto unornamented by a single service in behalf of civil or religious liberty. The Canadians have cause to be thankful that this crisis has occurred at so peculiar a juncture of affairs as the present; and cordially rejoicing with them, we bid them profit by it and prosper.

HARRIET MARTINEAU.

HONOUR to Harriet Martineau! She has set an example of independence and self-denial which was sadly wanting in these days of servility and self-indulgence: and she has done this under circumstances of personal affliction, which give a higher tone—a deeper colouring of sincerity—to her disinterestedness, than if, in affluence and health, she had refused to accept the proffered ministerial bounty. The fact to which we allude must be known to all our readers. Lord Melbourne, hearing that Miss Martineau was prevented by illness from pursuing her literary labour, and understanding, also, that her income was straitened, offered her, through Mr Charles Buller, a pension of 1501. a year on the civil list. The subject of a pension had been previously mentioned to her by some of her friends, a correspondence with one of whom, as well as with Mr Charles Buller, has been published through the American press. From this correspondence we select the principal reasons which induced Miss Martineau to decline what we must admit (although no admirers of the ex-premier) was generously offered. The first of these reasons is-

"That money given as a reward for public service should be conferred only at the express desire of the public served; such service having been wholly irrespective of government. If such pensions were conferred by the representatives of the people instead of by the ministers, whom I cannot look upon as true exponents of the popular desire in this instance, I should probably thankfully accept what I must, under present arrangements, decline."

Whether public pensions be a proper means of rewarding literary labour is to our mind a question; but if they are to be bestowed, the representative body is a far preferable channel to the executive. The sense of dependence which must more or less attend the gift of a minister would be entirely removed when the gift proceeded from the representatives of the national will. That Miss Martineau could not divest herself of the feeling of obligation we have hinted at, and consequent restriction of her mental freedom, is evident from the following passage:-

"Again, I am certain that I should lose more or less of my freedom of speech, if not of thought. I am aware how generously it is desired that the recipients of pensions should divest themselves of this feeling; but with me this would be impossible. I could never again deny to myself that I was under a personal obligation to the Premier and others, and I need not specify to you what restrictions would follow of course."

One critic of this correspondence earnestly hopes that no "good man" will henceforth be deterred by the "extraordinary sensitiveness" of Miss Martineau from accepting a pension, if it be offered to him. Let not our contemporary be alarmed; we can assure him, from our knowledge of average human nature, that Miss Martineau's sensitiveness is little likely to be contagious!

The real nobility of the lady's character, and the purity of the motives by which she is actuated, shine out more conspicuously in the extract we subjoin than in any other. In her letter to Mr Buller

" Lord Melbourne will not, I think, wonder at my feeling of repugnance to touch the proceeds (except as salary for public service) of a system of taxation so unjust, as I have in print, so long and at large, declared it my opinion that ours is. It matters not how generously the gift may be intended; how considerately it may be bestowed; how specifically it is designed to benefit such a case as mine. These considerations affect, most agreeably, my personal feelings towards those who would aid me; but they cannot reconcile me to live upon money (not salary) levied afflictively upon those, among others, whom I have made it my business to befriend, however humbly—the working classes. Such services as I may have rendered to them are unconsciously received by them; but I cannot accept reward at any expense to them. If this provision be not designed as recompense, but as aid, as a pure gift, I cannot take it; for they who provide the means have no voice in the appropriation of it to me personally."

Miss Martineau has endeavoured to do service to the working classes; she refuses reward for that service from the government, because the working-classes have no voice in apportioning it. What a lesson is there here for the thousand secretaries, commissioners, and hangers-on, who are living upon the hard and scanty earnings of the over-taxed labourer! Miss Martineau has exposed with unerring hand the vices of our present system of taxation, and she refuses to touch one farthing of the proceeds of that system. When we first read this, we tried to remember a parallel instance of fidelity to principle in the literary world, under pecuniary temptation. Our memory failed us of any public instance. But we do recollect that one Samuel Johnson, the coryphœus of church and state drivelers—"the great moralist of his age"—in compiling a certain dictionary, defined a "pensioner" to be "a slave of state, hired by a stipend to obey his master," and afterwards became the very thing he had thus defined. For not only did he slavishly take a pension from his master, George the third, but he did that master's dirty work, in writing a lumbering pamphlet called "Taxation no tyranny," the design of which was to destroy American freedom. The literary history of England required an antidote to this mean example. And as we began so we finish, by saying, Honour to Harriet Martineau for having furnished it.

In consequence of some alterations which are now taking place at the Pavilion, and the preparations required to be made previously to the arrival of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, it is now expected that the departure of the court from Windsor, will be postponed for a week beyond the period originally fixed upon. Although the directors are most anxious that her Majesty should proceed from London to the Pavilion by the Brighton railway, it is not considered probable that the Sovereign will avail herself of this mode of traveling to the coast of Sussex.—Morning Paper.

We have very high authority for announcing the important and

highly gratifying fact that our most gracious Sovereign is in that delicate and interesting situation, the intimation of which cannot fail to be received with the most heartfelt interest by every loyal subject

in the dominions of her Majesty. Sir James Clark, one of the physicians in ordinary to the Queen, has paid frequent visits to her Majesty of late, at Windsor castle. Her Majesty has not taken any equestrian exercise for some time past.-Marning Post.

The new royal stables and riding house at Windsor, for defraying the expense of which parliament voted the sum of 70,0001. shortly after her Majesty's accession to the throne, have just been completed, according to the original designs of the late Sir Jeffery Wyatville, under the immediate superintendence of Mr Ashton, the late Sir

The preliminaries for the marriage of the Princess Augustaof Cambridge have been finally arranged, and the nuptial ceremony will take a place at no very distant period. The Duke of Cambridge arrived at Windsor on Wednesday last, for the purpose of communicating this fact to her Majesty. The future husband of the princess is the hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklemburg Strelitz, the eldest son of the reigning duke. The bridegroom elect has just entered his 24th year ; the princess is in her 21st year .- Examiner.

Summonses were issued to the members of the government and the chief members of the household, on Monday, postponing the privy council, originally intended to be held this day, until the 2nd of the ensuing month. The whole of the cabinet ministers are then expected to be in town at the council.

It is stated that the arrangements which have been pending for some time between the Right Hon. Lord Lowther, the postmastergeneral, and the Austrian directour-general, for the transmission of the overland mail from India via Suez, and Alexandria, by way of Trieste, Vienna, Hamburgh, and Ossend, have been concluded. This new arrangement with regard to receiving the overland mail, will in no manner affect the present treaty of sending via Marseilles, to Malta, Egypt, and India, on the fourth of each month, and by the French mail packets leaving that port on the 1st, 11th, and 25th of the month.

It was stated on good authority during the late special commission at Stafford, that it is intended by government to have a general winter assizes throughout the kingdom, to commence in the early part of December. — Times.

An impression prevails in quarters generally well informed on such matters, that Woolwich will shortly be added to the metropolitan stations of foot guards, and that a permanent body of that portion of the service will occupy the barracks recently vacated by the 73rd regiment, and also perform the duty generally deputed to the regiment stationed there by a branch at Deptford.—Advertiser.

Government, it is said, contemplate a measure for securing a uniform stated price of bread; and it is certain that the inspectors of corn returns, in their various localities, have been making inquiries as to its price, in consequence of orders issued from the Excise and Board of Trade offices, requiring " an account of the price of the quartern loaf (or the four-pound, as the case may be), and of fine flour. during the week to which the last return applies.

We are led to understand that it is the intention of the government to place all able-bodied pensioners, who are willing to assist the civil authorities, under drill at stated intervals; and, that arms and accourrements for 200 of these aged veterans are shortly expected at the barracks in Birmingham.—Birmingham Advertiser.

The reduced scale of duties came into operation on Monday, the 10th instant, and is likely for some time to produce considerable activity in the timber trade. Some vessels remained for weeks undischarged, waiting the alteration of duty.

The Augsburg Gazette of the 14th inst. states, that a commercial treaty with Great Britain had been concluded at Naples. Under this arrangement British produce would pay 15 per cent. less than under the present tariff. It was not known what concessions had been made by the British government.

PROVINCIAL.

Proposed League Fund.—A great meeting of the Anti-corn-law League was held at Manchester, on Thursday evening, to receive the proposals of the council for raising the great League fund, which Mr Cobden had announced at a former meeting to be in contemplation, for the purpose of carrying on the struggle with renewed energy and effect during the ensuing session; and for the purpose of hearing an address from Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P. for Ashton, on the subject of repeal. George Wilson, Esq., took the chair; and about 2,000 persons were present. The Chairman detailed the principal features of the scheme which had been resolved upon, and which has been embedded in an address to the people of Great Britain and Iroland. bodied in an address to the people of Great Britain and Ireland.

We propose to call on the country to expend a certain sum of money—say £50,000, to be paid into the treasurer's hands by January, 1843—to be a fund for augmenting our resources, and enabling us the more extensively to diffuse information on this question through every part of the country. We shall be enabled by this means to send out our missionary agents to every elector in the country, with not merely a send out our missionary agents to every elector in the country, with not merely a pamphlet or tract, but a little library of information on this question, which shall show him the proper bearings of it in every respect, and which shall teach him how to act on every occasion, so as best to promote this great cause. Our agents will be supplied with maps of their districts, and we hope that no town, no village, or hamlet —we hope that no dwelling in the kingdom, shall be found so remote or obscure, that our agents shall not visit it and leave a copy of our tracts behind them. In addition to this we propose to hold conferences and meetings, and to send deputations to the different towns in the kingdom. We propose further to have a conference to meet in London the day before the assembling of parliament; to be there during the entire of the session, if necessary; and never again to separate, if possible, till the measure is finally settled by the total and immediate repeal of the corn laws.

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He then detailed the plan of operation that would be pursued—
In every town a committee must be formed, consisting of ladies and gentlemen, having a secretary and treasurer, whose names are to be forwarded to the chairman of the council in Manchester. A beautifully engraved subscription card will be furnished to every collector, each card to represent a certain sum which the collector undertakes, or will endeavour to obtain; the duplicate to be forwarded to Manchester when the card is filled up. An account of sums collected is to be sent weekly to the council. In the villages and more retired districts, where it may not be convenient or practicable to form committees, the friends of the great cause will be proyided with cards, and they can correspond directly with the chairman of the council. It is intended that the League fund shall be closed in January, 1843, when a great aggregate meeting of the National Anti-corn-law League will be held in Manchester, at which the amount of subscriptions, from each district, town, and village will be announced. To this great meeting all the members of the house of Commons and peers who have voted for a repeal of the corn laws, with many other eminent individuals, will be invited to attend, together with ministers of religion of all denominations, deputies, and members of the League from all parts of the kingdom.

The Chairman then appealed to all present, and to people of every He then detailed the plan of operation that would be pursued-

The Chairman then appealed to all present, and to people of every

grade, interested in procuring the repeal of the corn laws, to aid the League in their exertions. Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P., then addressed the meeting on the subject of free trade and corn-law repeal. In discussing the question, whether repeal could be procured without bloodshed, he narrated the following anecdote of himself:—

"I came with the packet from Boulogne, in February last, along with one of her Majesty's household. He was a knowing man, and a clever man. I did not know him personally, but I saw he belonged to the more uncompromising portion of the aristocracy; and he told me: 'Sir, we don't intend this question to be carried; we have the army at our back.' He then went on to tell me how, that some years ago, he put a mob to flight, at the gates of Leicester, with a force of only twenty men, and he said, 'We shall fight before we yield.' This was from an anonymous gentleman; indeed, the whole tale is anonymous; but, at the same time, it shows me what I believe to be the temper of the aristocracy."

the temper of the aristocracy."

He then insisted on the necessity of peaceful exertions, and deprecated all violence. The case of America came under review in connexion with the corn laws. If they were not too hasty and too violent they must eventually gain the day. Mr Acland subsequently addressed the meeting and gave an account of his mission to Raby castle, and his correspondence with the Duke of Cleveland. He said it had formed an excellent introduction to the Duke's tenantry, who, at crowded meetings repeatedly held, were unanimous in the condemnation of the

NORTHLEACH HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—A great deal of painful interest has been excited in the public mind by the disclosures that have, during the last few days, been made respecting the dreadful miseries to which prisoners are subjected who are confined in many of our provincial prisons, more especially in the facts that have transpired in connexion with the house of correction at Northleach, near Cheltenham. On Friday week an inquest was held on the body of Charles Beale, who had lately been discharged from the prison, and had died on the previous Friday. He had been imprisoned for six months, with hard labour, for selling a stolen board. After his liberation, he applied for relief; and ultimately he died of consumption. A committee of the guardians had been appointed to inquire into the case of the discharged prisoners who sought relief; and one of the leading committee-men, Mr Hollis, saw Beale on the Friday before his death, the approach of which he then perceived. He told Mr Hollis his death would be caused by his treatment in prison, and in proof thereof related in detail the bad usage to which he had been subjected there, lated in detail the bad usage to which he had been subjected there, and the unhealthy character of the prison. Joseph Rowley, a fellow-prisoner with Beale, was examined by the coroner, and corroborated the statement. At the close of the inquiry the coroner adjourned the inquest until Friday, in order to communicate with the authorities. The site of the prison is low and damp, and it was stated at the inquest "that in rainy weather the water often runs down the interior of the walls." A correspondent of the Chronicle gives several instances of the fatal effects of the system on the prisoners. One poor man was committed to Northleach prison, and hard labour for one month, but before he had been many days in gool, death released him month, but before he had been many days in gaol, death released him from his sufferings. He complained of being starved, and want of proper nourishment, and there can be no doubt but he sunk under the low dietary of the prison. The prisoners who have experienced the misfortune to become inmates of this gloomy and damp dungeon have one and all declared, on their liberation, that the dietary allowed is barely sufficient to keep body and soul together; and have complained of being quite starved, overworked, and being forced to sleep in damp cells. A poor cabinet-maker, who was imprisoned for want of sureties, was in perfect health when he entered; on his liberation he had become a mere skeleton, totally unfit for work. The house of correction at Little Dean, in the Forest of Dean, is also said to be as unhealthy as the Northleach prison. In Yorkshire some of the prisoners, when sentenced for political offences, were removed from Wakefield to York, because they were being slowly killed by the "regulations" of the former gaol; and two died from the effects of these magisterial regulations. On Friday the inquest on the body of Charles Beale was resumed, and fresh disclosures made of the "starvation system" sued at the prison, of the unhealthiness and the sufferings which its inmates endure, by John Newton, who had once been confined there, and whose evidence the governor of the prison admitted to be correct.

"The wheel was hard to work. I should have preferred being locked up in the cell; for although it was cold, I should not have worked all the flesh off my bones. It is not having food enough to keep ourselves up that is the great thing there. We had not much supper. That we ate at dinner. It was given out to us in the morning. A hungry man might eat all his bread at breakfast, but we were not allowed to do so. Each was obliged to put half his loaf outside the cell to show that he had not eaten it."

Breakfast consists of a quart of gruel and a loaf of bread, weighing about 1½ lb., half only of which he is allowed to eat at that time.

"Having finished his breakfast, the prisoner is ordered back to the tread-mill, where he is employed, on and off, until one o'clock, when, heated as he is, he again goes back to his cold cell. At dinner time, a pint of soup is served out to him, and he generally finishes the remainder of his bread during the hour allowed him for rest. At two o'clock he goes back to the wheel, where he is employed until six, when he returns to his day cell and remains there until eight o'clock; if he has not devoured his supper at breakfast or dinner, he then partakes of the piece of bread which is intended for that meal. It generally happens, however, that there is none left, and he then goes to his night cell at eight o'clock, and remains there without tasting food from two o'clock until six o'clock the following morning, when the same dull round

from two o'clock until six o'clock the following morning, when the same dull round commences."

At the conclusion of the investigation the inquest was again adjourned

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 24.—The Peninsular steamer, Royal Tar, Captain Brooke, sailed from Southampton on Saturday, with a number of passengers, and a general cargo for Falmouth, to take in the mails for Spain and Portugal. On Thursday last, a French steamer, the Morlaisieu, arrived here from Morlaix; she brought above a hundred head of cattle. The Beeswing, from Vigo, brought also nearly 60 head of Spanish cattle here. On Friday, a vessel is about to sail from this port for Corunna, to bring home a number of oxen, which agents for several Southampton butchers have purchased in Spain. The inhabitants here will shortly be gratified with a visit from George Thompton butchers are the several southern the several southern the several southern the several southern the several several southern the several sev son, the late candidate for a seat in parliament for this borough. Mr Thompson is about to proceed to India viâ Southampton, with the celebrated Indian native Dwarkanuth Tagore.

At Nottingham, last week, the county sessions were almost wholly occupied with the trials of the chartists lately arrested for riot, tumultuously assembling, &c., during the late turn-out in that town. An application had been made by the prisoners to the government to

get their cases tried at the assizes, and not before Col. Rolleston, M.P., at the sessions, as he was the magistrate who apprehended them, committed them, and said he was determined to make a severe example of them. The court was excessively crowded, and the cases excited great interest. Four men were charged with riotously assembling at Basford, and forcing people from their work, as also with attending an early morning meeting, and singing chartist songs in procession. One was sentenced to four calendar months' hard labour; the others for charter posicies. In the part case twenty three prices. the others for shorter periods. In the next case twenty-three prisoners were indicted for tumultuously assembling, visiting factories, turning out hands, parading the streets, &c. The jury found the whole guilty, and punishments of six, four, and two calendar months' hard labour were given according as the parties had been more or less active. In the third case, eighteen were arraigned, and found guilty of assembling riotously and attempting to turn out the men at the coal pits of Lord Middleton, at Wollaton. They received sentence of various terms to hard labour, for from six to two months. All the prisoners convicted were ordered to find sureties at the end of their terms of imprisonment. Several were acquitted on giving sureties for good behaviour. The trials occupied three whole days.

The trials of White, the Birmingham chartist, appointed to take place at Warwick last Tuesday, and at the Birmingham sessions on Friday, have been removed by certiorari, and will not come on before

the next assizes.

On looking over the list of prisoners tried this week at the Knuts-ford Quarter sessions, we find that out of 114, one-half can neither read nor write, 32 can read and write imperfectly, 24 can read, and only one can read and write well!-Macclesfield Chronicle.

STATE OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.—The insanity of those who advised the late strike in the manufacturing districts cannot be more forcibly illustrated, than by the present state of the labour market in Manchester, notwithstanding the strike. The apprehension is generally entertained that, before Christmas, it will be necessary to reduce the time of the workmen. Would that Manchester were the only place where labour is in excess! The Messrs Marshall, who employ thousands at Leeds, and about 700 at Shrewsbury, have reduced their time at both these places to five days a week instead of full time, in consequence of the French tariff. All the other flax-spinners of Leeds have made the same reduction; and in Dundee and the other towns of the east of Scotland, and in the north of Ireland, the same

course will, no doubt, be adopted.—Chronicle.

State of Trade.—In the Manchester market, prices were still receding, and stocks again accumulating, and very little demand. At Leeds, there had been a little better demand for goods of fine and middling quality, but heavy goods were in less request. The Rochdale flannel market has been brisk, as also the Halifax piece market. At Leicester, Bradford, and Bolton, things were about stationary.

A cargo of thirty-eight fat Spanish oxen arrived last week at Fal-

mouth, and have been put up to sale by auction; three were sold at a very low price, the remainder are on hand for sale by private contract, or to be killed for the market. Another large cargo is expected daily; but the butchers will give no price for them that will at all satisfy the owners.

Mr Williamson, cattle dealer, from Aberdeenshire, exhibited for sale at the Leeds fortnight fair, held on Wednesday last, twenty-one head of foreign cattle, being part of a cargo of seventy-two imported last week into Hull, from Holstein. The cattle shown being of a very superior quality, considerable interest was excited among the butchers, farmers, and other parties attending the market. The whole of the beasts appeared in excellent condition, and eleven of them, which remained unsold, being intended for the London market, were acknowledged to be superior to any ever shown in the Leeds market. Fifteen of them, averaging 54 to 56 stones each, were sold on an average at £16 10s. each. The imports into Hull this week have comprised an increasing number of very fine cattle. The following is the return for the week:

—109 oxen, all from Hamburgh, 17 cows, and 4 swine.

The various agricultural societies throughout the country have, during the last fortnight, held their meetings, and many curious scenes have been enacted between the farmer and the "farmer's friends." The new tariff has been alluded to with denunciations of its concocters, and the almost universal exclamation among agriculturists is, that Sir Robert Peel has betrayed them.

CATTLE FAIRS .- The exhibition of cattle at Leicester fair was the largest ever known, but prices were lower. Sheep were 7s. to 8s per head lower than last year. At Weyhill fair, at which it is said there were the immense number of 200,000 sheep; prices were from 7s. to 10s. lower. There was a large show of cattle at Malton Michaelmas fair, but little business was done. The same was the case at Howden and Redruth. At Axminster the supply and sale were both small. Stock was abundant at Braintree, but the demand was small and prices were low; and so it was at Bolton and Ross. Torrington and Hull fairs were well supplied, and prices were satisfactory. At Brough hill cattle fair, the first market in the north of England, the graziers lost "not only their year's keep, but in some cases their traveling expenses."

The Brighton Herald says-" An unusual number of changes are taking place among the farmers this Michaelmas, and in some places it is already found difficult to obtain good tenants; or, where obtained, it is at a reduced rent. We have heard of one farm that let for £1000 a year, which is now let at £750. In another case, not far from this town, a farm that let for £600 has since been taken at £300. It is true that this farm was previously much overlet. Whether all this be well-grounded as to the effect of Sir R. Peel's measure to protect the landed interests, or whether it be mere panic, time must show; for, as the Duke of Rutland said, the ministers themselves cannot foresee the ultimate effect of their own measure.'

The October series of iron masters' quarterly meetings are just ended. Gloomy and dull as the season they have been; the business done has been comparatively trifling, and the future prospects of the trade are disheartening in the extreme. Consequent on the late stoppage of the works, a rise on the then ruinously low price of 11. per ton was attempted, and in many instances paid, but prices have again receded, and the attempt to maintain in the current quarter a rise of 10s. will no doubt prove abortive. - Worcester Chronicle.

No less than fifty-seven petitions from various parishes in East Sussex were presented at the quarter sessions at Lewes held on Tuesday, for the abolition of the rural police force. The new Parish Constables' act is considered a sufficient protection.

On Monday afternoon, at two o'clock, the steam ship Great Western was offered for sale by public auction in Bristol. The bidding was very spirited; but she was ultimately bought in at 40,000l. by her present owners, to be by them sold by private bargain.

Friday, being the anniversary of the victory of Trafalgar, was chosen for the launch of the Cumberland, 70-gun ship, at Chatham dockyard. The ceremony of naming the "good ship" was performed by Mrs Airey, wife of the Professor Royal of Astronomy.

Forty-five children, under the age of five years, have died in the town of Wisbech since the 1st of September. Nearly half were carried off by scarlet fever.

Eliza Bailey, recently sent down from Liverpool to be tried at the Cheshire Quarter sessions on the charge of stealing a large sum of money in notes from Mr John Marquis, at Preston, was tried at Knutsford on Wednesday, and found guilty. She was sentenced to

be transported for seven years.

The long and unprecedented drought at this period of the year has

led to the stoppage of the Rochdale canal, beginning at its whole length between Manchester and Sowerby bridge.

Approach of Winter.—We had snow on Wednesday, and on Thursday morning the frost was severe, and it still "holds." Farmers, who had given up wheat-sowing from the dry state of the fallows, are astir again, dreading an early winter. The thermometer, yesterday morning in this borough, was two degrees below the freezing point.—Gateshead Observer. The temperature has undergone a sudden change, and the genial heat which so uniformly prevailed during our unpre-cedentedly fine summer and autumn, has within the last few days been succeeded by the cold but clear and bracing air of an early winter. On Wednesday morning snow was to be seen on some of the hills in this neighbourhood. We hear the old complaint that the nature of the seasons has changed in later times, and that there has not been the marked difference between summer and winter which they used to observe. If the cold which has now set in continue to increase as the season advances, the present year will afford throughout a fair specimen of the weather as it was in the "good old times." -Macclesfield Chronicle.

THIRD OUTBREAK OF THE GREAT LIVERPOOL FIRE .- On Tuesday se'nnight there was a third outbreak of the great fire. About half-past six the property saved again ignited, and was burning with great fury. Shortly afterwards Waterloo road was illuminated, the fire bells were rung, and the engines immediately proceeded to Reyner's cotton shed, in the cellars of which were large quantities of turpentine and cotton. It appears that the property which had ignited had been, ever since the great fire, covered with the bricks and timbers of the late surrounding buildings, and during the last fortnight workmen have been actively employed in clearing away the rubbish, and excavating the barrels of turpentine and the cotton buried underneath. They had just finished their day's work and left the premises when the property took fire. In the course of a few hours, however, the fire was got under. A large quantity of the turpentine and cotton was destroyed. On the first outbreak some hundreds of barrels of turpentine in the shed, ready to be carried away, were saved. The following is a detailed account of the damage done by the late conflagration :-40,797 bales cotton, 12,987 barrels of turpentine, 150 barrels rosin, 39 casks tallow, 60 tuns oil, 145 tons hemp, 141 tons flax, 200 casks beef, 3,224 barrels flour, 800 casks flour, 5 tons coffee, 5 tierces coffee, 57 casks tincal, 14 cases tincal, 108 cases quercitron bark, 60 cases horn tips, 37 tons logwood, 54 double bales madder, 416 barrels Indian corn, 6 packages Indian rubber, 3 crates teasles, and several packages and parcels of drugs.—Liverpool Journal.

Accident on the Birmingham Railway.—On Monday morning

the down train, which leaves London for Birmingham at six o'clock, met with an accident within a short distance of the Leighton station, in consequence of its coming in contact with a bull that had jumped over a hedge, and was crossing the line. The legs of the poor beast were cut completely off, and the animal was otherwise so severely injured that he died almost instantly. In consequence of the occurrence the up-train was delayed for more than an hour and a quarter.

DREADFUL CALAMITY AND Loss of Life.—On Tuesday morning last one of those lamentable occurrences which defy the utmost vigilance of human foresight to prevent, and which spread consternation and distress throughout a whole neighbourhood, took place at Middlesborough, near Stockton-upon-Tees, by the sudden bursting of an immense boiler, in the extensive cast iron foundry of Messrs Bolckrow and Vaughan, whereby five human beings were, in a few moments, launched into eternity, and twenty-six others dreadfully wounded, many of them with but faint hopes of recovery. It appears that the catastrophe took place about ten o'clock in the morning, whilst the machinery was at full work. The machinery was destroyed, and a considerable part of the building blown up and scattered to a considerable distance. The shock was felt by the whole neighbourhood, and the sound was heard at the distance of some miles. The cries of relatives on account of the unfortunate sufferers were truly heartrending. Amongst those killed are Philip Kelly, Michael M'Keen, and a man named Moor; but the names of all the sufferers have not yet transpired.

LIGHT OF ALL NATIONS.—We regret to find, from a letter from Mr Bush, the projector of this great undertaking, in the metropolitan newspapers, the destruction of the caisson which was to serve as the foundation for erecting upon it a permanent lighthouse. During a heavy gale on Saturday night a ship laden with timber ran foul of the caisson, occasioning its destruction and the loss of all hands on board, together with three men belonging to Deal, who vainly attempted to render assistance. The name of the vessel is not known. The caisson disappeared in consequence of the collision, and thus the attempt of Mr Bush has for the present proved abortive. Mr Bush was himself on the caisson the day before, and had left for a short visit to his home. The whole of the works on the perilous Goodwin were undertaken, it is said, at the expense of the projector, Mr Bush, who was sanguine to the last of ultimate success, but could not guard against such an untoward event as has occurred.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—The commissioners at Sierra Leone have just issued a lengthy address to Lord Palmerston, detailing a great number of important facts connected with the present state of the slave trade, and enclosing also, a list of all the cases adjudicated during the year 1840, in the British and Brazilian Courts of Mixed Commission, and in the British and Spanish Mixed Court of Justice. From this paper it appears that the total number of vessels adjudged by the Mixed commissions since their establishment in June, 1819, up to the present date, is 425, of which number twenty-two were cases of restoration to the claimants. From the vessels so condemned, there have been emancipated 59,351 slaves, 51,871 of whom only have been registered. It is made evident, from the facts stated, that the opinion lately published that the slave-trade in the Bights of Benin and Biafra had been withdrawn to the Portuguese settlements south of the equator, is ill-founded; for of the twenty-eight vessels seized and condemned by the Mixed commisssion, no less than thirteen of them were destined for the ports in the Bights, whilst only three seizures have been effected to the southward of the equator. The slave-trade has received a decided check at the island of Corisco, in the mouth of the river Danger, by the destruction of the slave factories on that island, in consequence of the destruction of the state activities on that states, in consequences, the foreigners concerned in them having made a most unwarrantable hostile attack on the boats of her Majesty's sloop Wolverine, when they were quietly entering that river on duty. A very important feature in the history of the Gallinas slave-trade, is the total destruction of eight slave factories established there, and the emancipation of 841 slaves, who were on that occasion given up by the native king Seacca to Captain Denman; and by him conveyed to that colony, and place in the hands of the government. It is stated, that the foreign slave dealers at the Gallinas lost on this occasion a very large amount of property, variously estimated at between £100,000 and £500,000 sterling, as well as their claims on the natives for no less than 13,000 slaves, the price of whom they had advanced from time to time in the course of trade. These measures of hostility towards the slave dealers were conducted by the native chiefs, between whom and the slave dealers, there is now so serious a feud established, as to render impossible, for a considerable time to come, the re-establishment there of slave factories. Letters received from Capt. Denman, written by Spaniards, state, that at Dombocorrow the number of slaves purchased between the 1st of August 1839, and 19th of October, 1840, was 1,465, giving a yearly average of 1212; and that the number of slaves shipped in that period was 1710, part of that number being on freight for the account of Louis Lemaignere of Sebar and others. The writers declare that their prospects have been nearly ruined by the vigilance of the British squadron. Subsequent measures have had the effect of putting a final stop to the Gallinas slave trade, which may be fairly estimated at between 9,000 and 10,000 slaves annually. In addition to the slaves emancipated at the Gallinas, there have likewise arrived here 104 slaves from the factory of Theodore Canot at New Sestos, who was induced to grant the freedom of these persons at the instance of the commander of her Majesty's brigatine Termagant, Lieutenant Seagram. The estimated annual export of slaves, chiefly to Cuba, from Bissao, is upwards of 2,000. On the death of the notorious slave dealer, John Ormond, his numerous slaves followed the example of the late King's negroes, and declared themselves free. They withdrew at once from the late John Ormond's town of Bangalang, in the Pongas, and established themselves in a village of their own in the Foulah country. The document concludes by expressing an opinion that the slave-trade may be pronounced to be so far reduced, that, if the principal marts could be permanently blockaded, and thus keep off the slave dealers, at the same time adopting suitable measures for bringing the attention of the natives to the lawful productions of the country, the total eradication of the slave-trade might be looked for in a few years. Lord Palmerston has replied to the commissioners at some length, congratulating them upon what has been effected; and giving it as his opinion that it is impossible to hope that the slave-trade can be entirely, or at least permanently abolished, until the condition of slavery shall itself have ceased to exist.

Anti-slavery Prospects in America.—The following letter from a

warm friend of the cause in America, addressed to the venerable Thomas Clarkson, and taken from the Anti-Slavery Reporter, will convey some interesting information on the subject of American slavery:—

some interesting information on the subject of American slavery:—
"Ninth month, 17th, 1842.
"My Dear Friend, Thomas Clarkson—When I last had the pleasure of seeing thee at Playford hall, we were conversing a little on American slavery and its evils; and how it seemed likely to follow that all who were participators in the crime would partake in the punishment which, though long-delayed, the retributive justice of Him who is true and righteous altogether, would at length inevitably bring upon the guilty, whether individuals or nations. I observed that America has already begun to feel the baneful effects of this great national sin—so true it is that our backslidings correct, and our iniquities punish us. The failure of the United States bank, the stock of which has fallen to 6½ per cent., and which has made an assignment of all its effects to a board of trustees for the purpose of winding up its concerns, may be chiefly attributed to this cause. The slave states are nearly all in the same situation, hopelessly, and irretrievably bankrupt. And they are bankrupts in character as well as in cash.

buted to this cause. The slave states are nearly all in the same situation, hopelessly, and irretrievably bankrupt. And they are bankrupts in character as well as in cash. The northern merchants will trust them no longer. The great commercial collapse of 1837, when every bank in the United States suspended specie payments, has been clearly traced to slavery. It is computed that the southern states owe the northern upwards of 500,000,000 dollars, not 10 per cent. of which will ever be realised.

"I have extracted this information from a letter written by a friend in the United States. He thinks that the whole of the derangement of their monetary affairs is attributable to the vast extent of accommodation they have afforded to the planters on long credit, in order to enable them to purchase slaves, and otherwise to enrich themselves by this unrighteons system. He further goes on to say that a favourable change has taken place in the sentiments of the citizens of the United States. The abolitionists are increasing at a wonderful rate. Last election the liberal party had but 7,000 votes out of upwards of 1,000,000; at the recent state elections they have increased in several instances five-fold, and there seems a fair probability of securing an abolition president at the next general election for 1844. Thousands of slaves escape every year to Canada and the northern states. The free states now grant them a jury trial, which is equivalent to giving them their freedom, since in no place can twelve men be found willing to agree in a verdict that one man can rightly be the property of another. Nearly all the free states now refuse to allow slaveholders to bring their slaves with them, when on a visit to the north. The prejudice against colour seems to be

other. Nearly all the tree states now refuse to allow slaveholders to bring their slaves with them, when on a visit to the north. The prejudice against colour seems to be gradually dying away.

"From this view of the subject, I am inclined to hope that the cause is gaining ground in the United States. May it proceed to its consummation, till there be not one bondman in that otherwise free country, is the ardent desire of

"THY AFFECTIONATE FRIEND."

The whole theory of primogeniture lies in a nut-shell. Its object is to keep the existing property of a family together in a single hand, that this hand may employ it vigorously in effecting the maintenance of the remaining branches at the public expense.—Col. Thompson.

LITERATURE.

Glimpses of the Old World; or, Excursions on the Continent and in Great Britain. By the Rev. JOHN A. CLARK, Rector of St Andrew's church, Philadelphia, United States. 2 vols. London: S. Bagster and Sons.

WHEN did a traveler ever set out upon a tour-no matter whether to explore the sources of the Niger or those of the Thames—without being duly equipped with tablets in which he might record his adventures? Or, when did a traveler ever return without persuading himself, and finding some worthy friend to second his motion, that something he had written was worthy of a wider circulation than his domestic circle? Yet let us not be ungrateful. Some very readable volumes have been produced which have been little more than the percolation through an author's mind of the observations of preceding travelers; and, originality apart, there is no more pleasant way of learning geography than through the medium of a book of travels.

The author of these volumes is an episcopal clergyman of America, who, to recover his health, was sent by his congregation to Europe, and gives us here an account of Spain, Malta, Italy, France, and Great Britain. He has looked on the scenes through which he has passed with a candid and Christian eye, and we have spent a few hours very pleasantly in his company. We did not, of course, expect anything very new on so beaten a track. We should as soon have looked for "sunbeams from cucumbers."

We make an extract at random. It relates to an absurd custom observed at the carnival at Rome :-

"The principal source of amusement seems to consist in the masked appearance of many that throng the streets and crowd the carriages, and in the universal privilege assumed of throwing sugar plums into the face of every person you meet. These sugar plums are, in fact, made of lime, being manufactured for this purpose. Some persons throw away in a single afternoon two or three bushels. Everybody who participates in the carnival goes supplied with this ammunition. They who occupy the windows and balconies throw them down upon those who pass beneath. They who move along the streets assail not only those whom they meet on foot and in carriages, but those who stand at the windows, and are firing down upon them from above. Just consider all the vast ten thousands that crowd through riages, but those who stand at the windows, and are firing down upon them from above. Just consider all the vast ten thousands that crowd through the Corso engaged in this work. Every man that wears a drab-coloured coat looks like a miller. Every lady, with her gay costume and waving plumes, looks as though she had just come out of a meal barrel; and every carriage, drawn by its richly-caparisoned steed, looks like a lime cart. The incessant cloud of missiles thus continues to fall like a shower of hail, without the least intermission, till the signal-gun is fired."—Vol. I. p. 267.

The second volume relates exclusively to Great Britain. The subjects treated of are, in truth, somewhat various. Things which never met before are here wonderfully associated, the whole forming as miscellaneous a company as ever met in a railway train. As might be expected, the religious world attracted much of the author's notice; and the month of his visit being May, afforded him materials in abundance. We must bear witness to the author's perfect freedom from anything like bigoted partiality for those of his own persuasion. We have here portraits, all favourable, of the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Winchester, Rev. B. Noel, Rev. H. Stowell, Rev. H. Melville, Rev. J. W. Cunningham, and others; and portraits, not less so, of Rev. J. A. James, Rev. Dr Harris, Rev. J. Leifchild, and Rev. R. Philip. There are none of them very well painted, it is true; but they are, many of them, likenesses. Those who have read the "Metropolitan Pulpit," and the cognate works of the same author, will be able to form a pretty accurate impression of the value of the work before us. It has been quickly written; it may be quickly read; and it will probably be quickly forgotten.

Diary and Letters of Madame D'Arblay. Vol. IV. London: Henry Colburn. 1842.

WE pronounced an opinion on this work when the first three volumes issued from the press. We then expressed the gratification we had derived from the perusal of it, and we are not, now that the fourth volume is on our table, disposed to make any abatement in our praise. To our minds, this diary is one of absorbing interest holding, as it does, a candle to light up the chambers of the past, which, but for it, would have been consigned for ever to oblivion. It is nothing whatever to us that the fair authoress was vain—Boswell is as rich a specimen of vanity as may be met with in the whole range of literature; nor that her book is full of egotism—we should like to see the diary which is not. We cannot deny that there is a considerable surplusage of tedious and somewhat monotonous twaddling about trifles—but the very trifles serve to illustrate the spirit and manners of the age. That which charms us in these volumes is, the faithful portraiture which they contain of the literary circle, and the court history, of the time in which they were written —that they rescue for us something worth knowing from the dominion of forgetfulness and obscurity—that they help us to antedate our own time, and to live, and become familiar with personages long since "gone the way of all flesh." Such a resuscitation of the illustrious dead may have no charms for some, and they may be more disposed to criticise the means employed in producing this effect, than to be interested in the effect itself. We need not say we are not of that number; and we scruple not to assert that, from the conversations (to allude to one specimen only of what we mean) of Mr Wyndham with Miss Burney, at the trial of Warren Hastings, contained in the present volume, we gain a better idea of the mansee more clearly into his heart—get nearer to him in order to the formation of our judgment respecting him, than much more pre-tending and elaborate pictures would admit of our doing. And this, after all, is what we want. We all know something about the statesman—we have all been told something about the man. But we want to see him-see what stuff his heart is made of; and Miss Burney shows him to us.

The present volume is chiefly a record of court life-its dull formalities—its endless routine of ceremony—its glittering gewgaws—and its want of all genuine enjoyment. What royalty may give its possessor may be questionable—but that they who stand round about royalty, reflecting its beams and ministering to its dignity, are miserable enough, this volume abundantly testifies. Humiliation, ennui, jealousy, espionage-these are what they who dwell in kings' palaces may lay their account to find. Etiquette seems to freeze up the warm blood of those who serve at court—and all is orderly, polished, and cold, cold, cold. The interest of the present wolume is increased by the illness of George the third. During Madame D'Arblay's sojourn in the palace, that monarch's malady went through its incipient stages. All was confusion and dismay—save indeed in the bosom of that accomplished debauchee, whose haste to grasp for himself the regency pretty accurately indicated which way his thoughts were tending. There is a touching scene described by Miss Burney, between herself and the king, now just recovering, whom she accidently met in Kew gardens. We wish we had space to insert it, but it is too long.

In conclusion, we have nothing further to add, than that the interest of the work is not only sustained, but even increased by the

present volume.

Musical Atheneum; or Nature and Art, Music and Musicians in Germany, France, Italy, and other parts of Europe. By Joseph Mainzen. Nos. 1 to 4.

Mainzer's Musical Times, and Singing Circular. A Fortnightly Journal. Nos. 1 to 6.

An Address to the Public of Great Britain. By the Association for Popular and Gratuitous Instructing in Singing. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

An Address to the Public of Great Britain. By the Association for Popular and Gratuitous Instructing in Singing. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

We think we are not far from the truth in asserting, that, considered in connexion with social improvement, the late revival of a taste for vocal music, is par excellence the movement of the day. Its signal success has only been equaled by the rapidity with which it has extended itself over the length and breadth of the land. It has become a national movement, and the peculiar circumstances attending its introduction are not only highly interesting, but full of instruction to the statesman and philosopher. To expatiate on the advantages of this almost newly acquired addition to the stock of our social and domestic enjoyments, would be about as well-timed as to point out the necessity for a repeal of the corn laws. Whether regarded in a political, social, or moral point of view—as a further guarantee for the preservation of internal peace and order, by increasing the stake that each man has in their maintenance—as adding another important item to those attractions and endearments, which have made the love of home one of the strongest passions in the mind of an Englishman—as raising the general tone of the character—refining the taste—creating a distate for the grosser pursuits and pleasures of life—or, lastly, as forming an important auxiliary to the proper conduct of Divine worship—the movement may be looked upon as an important step in our national advancement.

This extraordinary revival is mainly owing to the introduction into this country of a simple elementary system of education in vocal music, by which a knowledge of the art has been put within the reach of the most ordinary capacities, and the most limited means. To Mr Hullah and Mr Mainzer is the honour due, of having wrought this improvement—the former, under the direction and sanction of government he latter, aided only by his own earmestness and the sympathies of the people. Mr Hullah and Mr Mainzer is

The Musical Athenœum is a record of the personal experience and musical career of Mr Mainzer, in the principal nations of Europe. It includes highly interesting and valuable observations on the musical capabilities and characteristics of the several countries through which he passed, and promises sketches of the most eminent composers throughout Europe. Judging from the specimens contained in the numbers of the Athenaum already published, it is likely to prove a highly interesting work. They are chiefly taken up with reflections on music in Germany and the Tyrol, interspersed with light sketches of many minor German musicians, and a more elaborate with light sketches of many minor German musicians, and a more elaborate portrait of Rinck, and they abound throughout in anecdote and point. They are written in a very popular style, and we are at a loss to conceive how, with his recent acquisition of the English language, Mr Mainzer can have written this work in a style so easy and flowing, and evincing so ready a command of language. There is, of course, an extravagant estimate of the influence of music; but this is easily accounted for and will be readily pardoned. Mr Mainzer is known chiefly as a pioneer in the path of social advancement; but from the work before us, we should judge him to be the gentleman and the scholar, and we may also add, the enthusiast. It appears that his professional engagements will prevent the monthly issue of the Athenœum; the work will, therefore, in future be published in the Musical Times in such portions as circumstances will allow.

The Musical Times is published every fortnight. It is employed as a record

of the progress of the system, contains essays on various branches of musical of the progress of the system, contains essays on various branches of musical science, the most important events that occur in connexion with the art and reviews of new works on the subject of music. The numbers that have already appeared, have not by any means belied the professions which were made at its commencement; and, from its cheapness, all who take an interest in this department of art, may here find whatever information they require on the subject. A musical composition of some of the old and modern masters is presented monthly to the subscriber for six months.

Original Hymns, adapted to General Worship and Special Occasions. By Various Authors, and edited by the Rev. J. LEIFCHILD, D. D. London: Ward.

This compilation, intended chiefly for the use of the congregation over which Dr Leifchild presides, is a suitable addition to the stock of our sacred poetry. The hymns, 370 in number, of which it consists, were, for the most part, composed by individuals of various denominations, expressly for the present volume; and those of them which have previously had a restricted circulation, are now for the first time incorporated in a regular collection for congregational use. The writers who have lent their aid to this undertaking congregational use. The writers who have left their aid to this undertaking are—Rev. W. M. Bunting, Rev. Dr Collyer, Josiah Conder, Joseph Cottle, Mrs. Gilbert, Sir Robert Grant, Rev. R. Winter Hamilton, James Montgomery, Rev. Dr Raffles, Thomas Ragg, G. Robinson, Mrs Saffery, John Shepperd, Rev. Isaac Taylor, Rev. S. Thodey, Rev. C. Wesley, and one or two anonymous contributors. Several of these names are such as to prove a sufficient guarantee for the character of their devotional poetry. We find in the volume few gems of rare water—but then, most of them are free from unsightly flaws. They are generally distinguished by harmonious versification, ease and chastity of expression, spirituality of tone, and adaptation to tion, ease and chastity of expression, spirituality of tone, and adaptation to the purpose of congregational worship. As they are not intended to supersede, but simply to form a supplement to, Dr Watt's Psalms and Hymns, so any comparison of them with the familiar productions of that "sweet singer" would be out of place. We have looked them through, and can say of the great majority of them, that they are pleasing and acceptable additions to our devotional poetry, contributing materially to supply a want long felt by our churches. We concur entirely with the sentiment so happily expressed by the editor in his preface—"Pure and fervid as was the piety of our ancestors, and immutable as are the principles and truths of our religion, yet the human mind and the human feelings seek after a chastened variety yet the human mind and the human feelings seek after a chastened variety in religious exercises. By this are they strengthened and refreshed. Every age seeks to express its sentiments and emotions in its own way, and to its own taste. There is no valid reason why our devotional poetry should not conform itself, as far as its nature will allow, to the beau ideal of the times."

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Fourier and his System. By T. C. WOOD.

Not a Labourer wanted for Jamaica. Second edition.

London University Magazine.

The Psalmist. Part 4.

The Anglo-Prussian Bishopric of St James.

A Word about War. A Word about Judgment. Baptist Mission in Jamaica. Lectures on the Titles of Christ.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

A numerous meeting of the members and friends of the Voluntary Church association was held last week, at the Congregational library, Finsbury, for the purpose of taking leave of Sir Culling E. Smith, prior to his departure for the continent, and of hearing him deliver his sentiments on the voluntary principle. Dr Leifchild delivered an animated address, in which he warmly eulogised the zeal and persentiments of the chairman in advantage the release to the continuous continuous and persent the release to the continuous continuous and persent the release to the continuous con verance of the chairman in advocating the voluntary principle, and ascribed the prosperity of the institution mainly to his exertions. Sir Culling Smith next addressed the meeting, and, after adverting to the origin of the association, congratulated his hearers on the progress which the principles it maintained had since made, not only in England; but all over the world. After observing that one of the symptoms of the downfall of error was to be found in the unnatural exertions that were made to sustain it, he called attention to the extraordinary efforts that had of late been made by the different established churches of the world to maintain and increase their power, and cited the instances of the Roman catholic and the Greek churches. He then adverted to what was now occurring at home, observing that the metropolitan bishop, a man whose firmness and energy of character he admired, a man whom many of the evangelical party had regarded as likely to stem the torrent, had come forward, and told his clergy that they were to adhere to the rubric; that they were to preach in their surplices, and that candles might be burned upon the altar. He then commented upon the appointments that had recently been made to bishoprics ed upon the appointments that had recently been made to bishoprics at Jerusalem and in various parts of the world, and said that when he saw this great movement of the doctrine of ceremonial, he thought the mighty exertions made to sustain it were unnatural and forced, and he recognised in them a prospect of the decadence of the entire system. The grand means by which that was to be accomplished was the visible union of all God's people. A resolution in accordance with the object of the meeting was then proposed by the Rev. Thomas James, seconded by the Rev. Mr Burnet, and carried unanimously; after which, the chairman having expressed his acknowledgments in a short speech, the meeting separated. ledgments in a short speech, the meeting separated.

PLUMSTEAD.—A new chapel was opened here on Thursday, the 22nd ult. Two sermons were preached on the occasion; that in the morning, by the Rev. J. K. Foster of Sittingbourne; and that in the evening, by the Rev. Charles Lee of Reading. The chapel is in the Gothic style, and is calculated to hold about 300 persons. It is built at the sole expense of T. Bickerdike, Esq.

CAM, GLOUCESTERSHIRE. — The ordination of the Rev. Andrew Gazard, as co-pastor with the Rev. Charles Thomas, of Cam, Gloucestershire, took place at Cam meeting, on Tuesday, the 11th instant. The morning service was commenced by the Rev. T. Shakespeare (baptist), engaging in reading and prayer; the Rev. B Parsons of Ebley delivered a discourse on the nature of a Christian church; the Rev. D. Thomas of Wotton asked the usual questions; and the Rev. J. Evres (baptist) of Uley offered the ordination prayer. The Rev. J. Eyres (baptist) of Uley offered the ordination prayer. The Rev. J. Lewis of Wotton opened the afternoon service by reading and prayer; the Rev. J. Burder, A. M., of Stroud, addressed a charge to the minister; the Rev. R. Knill of Wotton, late of Russia, preached to the people.

BOOTH .- On Wednesday, Oct. 19th, Mr David Jones, late of Airedale college, was set apart to the pastoral office over the church and

congregation of the Independent chapel, at Booth, near Luddendon. In the morning, the Rev. John Calvert of Morley introduced the service by reading the scriptures and by prayer; the Rev. T. Scales of Leeds delivered the introductory discourse; the Rev. James Pridie of Halifax asked the usual questions; and the Rev. W. Scott, theological president of Airedale college, offered the ordination prayer. The charge to the minister was given by the Rev. J. Sutcliffe of Ashton-under-Lyne. In the evening, the Rev. John Ely of Leeds preached to the people. The chapel was crowded on both

BİRTH.

Oct. 18, the Lady of John Hoyle, Esq., of Lark mills, Rochdale, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 19, at Chisshill, Essex, by the Rev. J. P. Dobson, of London, the Rev. Archicald Macarthur, of Burley, Herts, to Martha, daughter of the late Rev. James Dobson.

DOBSON.
Oct. 18, at Castle street chapel, Swansea, by the Rev. William Jones, the Rev. Edward Griffith, independent minister, Merthyr Tidvil, Glamorganshire, to Mary, second daughter of Mr P. Walker, of Temple street, Swansea.
Oct. 18, at Princes street chapel, Gravesend, by the Rev. John Tippetts, Mr John Gould, jun., builder, to Susanna, daughter of Mr James Mums, all of Gravesend.
Oct. 19, at Albany chapel, Regent's park, London, by the Rev. W. P. Lyon, B.A., Mr George Billings, Sawbridgeworth, Herts, to Mary Ann, only daughter of Mr John Phys. London.

Oct. 20, at Bamburgh, aged 25, GRACE DARLING, the heroine of the Longstone

Oct. 22, the Rev. Nun Morgan Harry, pastor of the congregational church in New Broad street, and joint secretary of the society for the Establishment of Universal and Permanent Peace.

Oct. 21, at Durdens, Lady Heathcote, wife of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart. The death of Lady Heathcote arose from the distressing circumstance of her clothes having caught fire; and, before assistance could be procured, suffocation took place.

Oct. 22, at his house, Forest hill, Sir John Cowan, Bart., alderman of the city of

Oct. 19, at Newport, Monmouth, EDWARD, son of the Rev. T. PARRY, aged 14 months.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, Oct. 21.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the act of 6 and 7 Wm IV., cap. 85:—

Salem chapel, Burley, Yorkshire. J. Spence, superintendent registrar.

Chard street chapel, Axminster, Devonshire. C. Bond, superintendent registrar.

BREAKENRIDGE, JOHN, and REID, JAMES, Liverpool, tailors, Oct. 20.

BREAKENRIDGE, JOHN, and REID, JAMES, Liverpool, tailors, Oct. 20.

BANKRUPTS.

BARTON, HENRY, jun., Liverpool, merchant, to surrender Oct. 31, Dec. 2: solicitors, Mr Cotterill, 32, Throgmorton street, London, and Messrs Fletcher and Hull, Liverpool-Brandon, David, Beech street, Barbican, City, and Newbury, Berkshire, shoe manufacturer, Oct. 29, Dec. 2: solicitor, Mr Hall, 28, Moorgate street.

Cooper, John, Liverpool, provision dealer, Oct. 31, Dec. 2: solicitors, Messrs Vincent and Sherwood, Temple, London, and Messrs Littledale and Bardswell, Liverpool. East, William, Spalding, Lincolnshire, builder, Nov. 10, Dec. 2: solicitors, Messrs Carter and Son, Spalding, and Messrs Willis and Co., Tokenhouse yard, Lothbury, London.

HARRIS, MARCUS, and HART, SOLOMON ABRAHAM, 16, Cullum street, Fenchurch street, City, merchants, Oct. 29, Dec. 2: solicitor, Mr Reynolds, 1, Adam street, Adelphi.

Adelphi.
O'Neil, Chaules, late of Newman street, Oxford street, picture dealer; Salkeld; Robert, late of Fontmell Magna, clerk; and Digby, George Somerville, late of Bishop's Caundle, esquire, late of the Brinder works, Margam, Glamorganshire, ship owners, Nov. 1, Dec. 2: solicitors, Messrs Tilson and Co., 29, Coleman street, London. Roworth, William, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, confectioner, Nov. 7, Dec. 2: solicitors, Mr Church, 9, Bedford row, London, and Mr W. Murphy, Wellingborough

SIMSON, STEPHEN, late of Southampton, watch maker, but now of Shirley, Hampshire, market gardener, Nov. 2, Dec. 2: solicitors, Messrs Pocock and Wilkin, 59, Bartholomew close, London, and Messrs Clement and Newman, Southampton.

STARIE, WILLIAM, Cutler street, Houndsditch, City, carpenter, Oct. 27, Dec. 2: solicitor, Mr Ruck, 14, Mincing lane.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.
BALLASTINE, ANDREW, late of Musselburgh, draper, Oct. 24, Nov. 27.

licitor, Mr Ruck, 14, Mincing lane.

BALLASTINE, ANDREW, late of Musselburgh, draper, Oct. 24, Nov. 27.

Nov. 14, J. and T. Metcalfe, Cambridge, upholsterers—Oct. 31, Mills, Clapham, Surrey, ship owner—Nov. 11, Sly, Bouverie street, Fleet street, and Cornwall road, Lambeth, engraver—Nov. 11, Robinson, 269, High Holborn, tailor—Nov. 11, Woodman, Great Billington, Bedfordshire, farmer—Nov. 11, Cater, Hertford, brewer—Nov. 11, Barrat, Great Pulteney street, Golden square, builder—Nov. 12, Goulding, Basinghall street, City, woolen draper—Nov. 12, Cotebett, Lewisham, Rent, builder—Nov. 11, All king, Langley street, Longacre, currier—Nov. 11, Evans, Road, Somersetshire, clothier—Nov. 11, Morris, Chepstow, Monmouthshire, timber merchant—Nov. 11, Russell, Bradford, Yorkshire, provision dealer—Nov. 11, Turner and Ogden, Leeds, iron founders—Nov. 2, W. Yates, sen., Old Buffery works, Woresetter, iron founder—Nov. 10, Jones, Liverpool, cordwainer—Nov. 11, Chorley, Liverpool, merchant—Nov. 11, Burton, late of Nuncaton and Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire, tanner—Nov. 11, Thwaites, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, brewer—Nov. 11, J. Trubshaw, jun., Stafford, iron founder | Nov. 11, Davenport, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, carpenter—Nov. 11, C. andW. Hicks, Christchurch, Southampton, mealmien—Nov. 11, R. P. and S. Pratt, Glastonbury and Wells, Somersetshire, scriveners—Nov. 11, Blackmore and Craven, Wakefield, Yorkshire, corn millers—Nov. 11, Howorth, Swaffham, Norfolk, wine merchant—Nov. 11, Peake, late of Handsworth, Staffordshire, merchant—Nov. 11, Vasaour, Bocdhale, Lancashire, wool merchant—Nov. 11, Werninck, late of Plymouth, Devonshire, merchant—Nov. 11, Ford, Stockport, Cheshire, hat manufacturer—Nov. 11, Read, Worcester, wine merchant—Nov. 11, Hooley, Nottingham, miller—Nov. 11, Read, Worcester, wine merchant—Nov. 11, Lowe, Preston and Blackpool, Lancashire, working jeen—Nov. 11, Hooley, Nottingham, miller—Nov. 11, Hidrow, Darlington, Durham, grocer—Nov. 11, Lowe, Preston and Blackpool, Lancashire, working jeen—Nov. 11, Binsee, Bradford, York

—Nov. 11, Wootton, Birmingham, metal dealer.

CERTIFICATES—Nov. 11.

Wacey, 6, Beech street, Barbican, City, bookseller—W. Shand, Jun., Great Winchester street, London, and Calcutta, East Indies, merchant—D. W., W. E., and A. J. Acraman, Bristol, ship builders—H. and R. Fawcus, Stockton-upon-Tees, Durham, timber merchant—Capel, late of 4, Cooper's row, Tower hill, City, wine and spirit merchant—Bindley and Copeland, Birmingham, coach makers—Freeman, 9, Acton street, Bagninge wells road, builder—Light, Hanley, Staffordshire, grocer—Hooper, Hay, Breconshire, chemist—Peters, Cambridge, tailor—Sands, Nottingham, lace manufacturer—Scott, Birmingham, Warwickshire, and 42, Moorgate street, London, railwäy carriage lamp manufacturer—Bickerton, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, linen draper—Pearson, late of 44, Lamb's Conduit street, tailor.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. and E. Harries, Clapton, Middlesex, ironmongers—C. and W. Snewing, Princes street, Cavendish square, victualers—R. and W. W. Russell, North Birkenhead, Cheshire, and Liverpool, ship owners—Merifield and Downing, Falmouth, Cornwall, tea dealers—Rutherford and Co., Shenfeld, Britannia metal manufacturers—W. and C. Witt; 32, High street, Norton Folgate, when merchants—Jones and Williams, Li-

verpool, attorneys—May and Thompson, Liverpool, wine merchants—Mullin and Co., Ince, Lancashire, manufacturing chemists—Carpenter and Co., White Ball Tunnel Cuttings, railway contractors (so far as regards R. Chesterfield)—Tod and Co., Liverpool and Rio de Janeiro, merchants—Turner and Crummack, York, linen drapers—T: and J. J. Hays, Bermondsey, Surrey, granary keepers—Fenton and Faithfull, 33, Bouverie street, Fleet street, City, auctioneers—Maddock and Seddon, Burslem, Staffordshire, manufacturers of earthenware—Johnson and Yates, Manchester, tobaccomists—Jones and Miller, Liverpool, ship smiths—Lowe and Son, Birmingham, platers—Sibley and Tozer, Woolwich, Kent, coal merchants—J., W., and J. Dyson, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, linen drapers—Hodge and Chamberlain, Tiverton, drapers—Ormiston and Co., Flint, coal masters—Abud and Turner, 19 and 20, Longacre, gold refiners—Hare and Little, Bristol, attorneys—Startin and Butler, 78, Gracechurch street, City, chemists—Hopkins and Wills, 145, Oxford street, tailors—Cleaver and Hodgson, 80, Newgate street, City, tailors.

Tuesaay, October 25.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the act of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 85:—
The Tabernacle, Llandovery, Carmarthenshire. Rowland Williams, sperintendent

INSOLVENT.

LODGE, JOHN BUTLER, 23, New Bond street, bath proprietor, Oct. 25.

LODGE, JOHN BUTLER, 23, New Bond street, bath proprietor, Oct. 25.

ALEXANDER, JOHN, and GIBBONS, HENRY, Wolverhampton, chemists, Nov. 9 and Dec. 6: solicitors, Messrs Clarke and Medcalf, 20, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London; and Mr Edward Bennett, Wolverhampton.

ALLEN, THOMAS, Macclesfield, silkman, Nov. 3 and Dec. 6: solicitors, Messrs Brundett and Co., Inner Temple, London: and Mr E. W. Thompson, Glossop.

ALLEN, JOSHUA, Much Wymondley, Hertfordshire, dealer in cattle, Nov. 4, Dec. 6: solicitors, Messrs Pontifex and Moginie, 5, St Andrew's court, Holborn.

BLACKMAN, HENRY, Cranbrook, Kent, grocer, Nov. 3, Dec. 6: solicitor, Mr W. M. Batho. 2. America square.

BLIACKMAN, HENRY, Cranbrook, Kent, grocer, Nov. 3, Dec. 6: solicitor, Mr W. M. Batho, 2, America square.

DAVISON, JOHN, Marton, farmer, and Middlesborough, Yorkshire, earthenware manufacturer, Nov. 2, Dec. 6: solicitors, Messrs Garbutt and Co, Yarm, Yorkshire.

EVANS, ROWLAND, FOSTER, JOHN, LANGTON SKINNER ZACHARY, and FOSTER, THOMAS, Barge yard, Bucklersbury, City, East India merchants, Nov. 8, Dec. 6: solicitors, Messrs Baxendale and Co., 7, Great Winchester street.

HEDGER, HENRY, and HEDGER, JAMES, Coventry, watch manufacturers, Nov. 4 and Dec. 6: solicitors, Mr Henry Weeks, Cook's court, Lincoln's-inn, London: and Messrs Dewes and Sons. Coventry.

HEBGER, HENRY, and HEBGER, JAMES, Coventry, watch manufacturers, Nov. 4 and Dec. 6: solicitors, Mr Henry Weeks, Cook's court, Lincoln's-inn, London: and Messrs Dewes and Sons, Coventry.

WYATT, JAMES, Plymouth, Devonshire, upholsterer, Nov. 4, Dec. 6: solicitors, Messrs Badham and Houghton, Verulam buildings, Gray's inn, London, Mr Barber, Bridgnorth, and Mr Elworthy, Plymouth.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

STEVEN, EBENEZER, and WALKER, JOHN, Glasgow, merchants, Nov. 1 and 21.

FAIRLIE, JAMES, Edinburgh, cabinet maker, Oct. 21 and Nov. 21.

M'DONALD, ALEXANDER, late of Dundee, ironmonger, Oct. 31 and Nov. 23.

DUNLOF, ALEXANDER, Esq., of Keppoch, Nov. 1 and 22.

DIVIDENB.

Nov. 15, Ashton, Pall mall, tailor—Nov. 15, Harding, 24, Cannon street, City, paper hanger—Nov. 15, Bailey and Co., Garlick hill, City, druggists—Nov. 15, Brown, 37, Minories, upholsterer—Nov. 15, Dickenson, Milk street, City, warehouseman—Nov. 15, Sandon, late of Newgate street, City, druggist—Nov. 18, Payne, Hand court, Holborn, victualer—Nov. 17, Keep, 25, Northumberland street, Strand, tailor—Nov. 15, Soulby, 8t Mary-at-Hill, wine merchant—Nov. 15, Mason, Watford, Hertfordshire, timber dealer—Nov. 15, Lamb, 125, Chancery lane, victualer—Nov. 15, Lamb, 125, Chancery lane, victualer—Nov. 15, Lamb, 125, Chancery lane, victualer—Nov. 15, Topham, Richmond, Surrey, coal merchant—Nov. 15, Lafargue, 2, Great Saint Helen's, City, merchant—Nov. 15, Hill, 1, Bridge street, Lambeth, ironmonger—Nov. 17, Hickman, Lombard street, bill broker—Nov. 17, Wontner, Cloth fair, City, woolen draper—Nov. 15, Roberts, Adain's court, Broad street, City, merchant—Nov. 15, Fell, now or late of New mills, Glossop, Derbyshire, grocer—Nov. 7, Insoll, Brighton, Sussex, coach maker.

CERTIFICATES—Nov. 15.

Boggs, Great Winchester street, London, and of Liverpool, Lancashire, and of Calcutta, East Indies, merchant—Reay, Walker, Northumberland, ship builder—Wheeler, Birmingham, money scrivener—Austin, Bristol, paper maker—M. and G. Glascott, Great Garden street, Whitechapel roa

Grover and Son, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire, builders—Morris and Juckes, Ludlow, Shropshire, milliners—Tildesley and Sanders, Willenhall, Staffordshire—J. and C. Cumberland, 2, Cumberland terrace, Camden New town, publishers—Church and Dowsing, Hatton garden, lithographic draftsmen—May and Teversham, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, soap manufacturers—J. and H. Penman, Sunderland, Durham, iron merchants—Hill and Cook, Leeds, flax spinners—N. and H. Jacobson, late of 20, Great St Helen's, City, merchants—J., W. B., E., M. E., and J. Leeming, Manchester, worsted spinners (so far as regards J. Leeming)—Yalden, and Neylll, Jun., late of Lllanelly, Camarthenshire, iron founders—E. and H. Humphreys, Frongoch, Montgomeryshire, farmers—Kidney and Co., Portsea, Hampshire, drapers—Platt and White, Ashton-under-Lyne, manufacturers of cotton rovings—Cooper and Barr, Birmingham, wood engravers—Smith and Cuddon, 196, Regent street, dealers in china—Whinfield and Co., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, tallow chandlers—Arrenberg and Co., 33, Bucklersbury, City, merchants (so far as regards Emde Morinere Demaisse)—Eaton and Booth, Manchester, cotton twist dealers—J. and T. Darwen, Birmingham, saddlers—Williams and Co., 85, West Smithfield, wholesale stationers (so far as regards James William Boyle).

BRITISH FUNDS.

The funds are very steady, and maintain considerable firmness, with a moderatshare of business doing. There is a rumour abroad that the government is about to
decrease the rate of interest upon 3½ per cents reduced stock, which has made that
particular description rather heavy in the market.

Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Sat. | Mon. | Tues.

	933 931 921 1004 1014 124 165 55 pm 48 pm	938 938 93 1001 1013 121 1654 — 55 pm 49 pm	934 934 934 1004 1014 122 1654 58 pm 49 pm	931 936 93 1001 1011 121 166 	93 93 1004 1011 121 1664 — 57 pm 47 pm	931 931 93 1001 1011 121 167 57 pm 47 pm
	SF	IARES.	a Tuesdays			
Railways— Birmingham and Derby Birmingham and Gloucester Blackwall Bristol and Exeter Cheltenham and Gt. Western Eastern Counties Edinburgh and Glasgow Great North of England Great Western Ditto New Ditto Fifths Loudon and Birmingham Ditto Quarter Shares	40 6 45 21 8 48 - 83 - 7	Los	ndon and ndon and tto New unchester inchester dland Cou tto Quarte rth Midla tto New ith Easter ith Wester	Creydon Greenwice and Birm and Leed unties	ingham s	364 10 42 15 67 614 584 222 577
PC	REIG	N FU	NDS.			
Austrian Belgian Brazilian Buenos Ayres Columbian	113	Per Por Ditt	vican uvian tuguese 5 to 3 per ce	per cente		37

Dutch 24 per cents

Ditto 5 per cents

Spanish Active

MARKETS.

GRAIN, MARK LANE, Oct. 24.

GRAIN, MARK LANE, Oct. 24.

The show of samples of English wheat was very small to-day; but the trade has been heavy at rather worse prices, partly influenced by condition, which is not so good as it was. In foreign there was little business done. There is a little inquiry for bonded wheats, both for Polish; Odessa, Baltic red, and Dantzig high mixed. In foreign flour little doing.

There has been a good supply of barley. Selected samples of malting corn had reached last week's prices, but all other descriptions are the turn cheaper.

A large supply of Irish oats, with some English and Scotch; and we must note a decline of 1s. on middling to good Irish, but really fine corn is much as last week.

New beans 1s. cheaper, and nothing doing in bonded, which are offering at 18s. to 19s. for Alexandria. Peas support prices.

198. 10f Alexandria. Teas s	upport prices.	
Wheat, Red New 46 to 50 Fine 50 .55 White 48 .55 Fine 54 .60 Rye 32 .38 Barley 22 .28 Malting 30 to 33	Malt, Ordinary 50 to — Pale 56 . 60 Peas, Hog 28 . 30 Maple 30 . 32 Boilers 34 . 36 Beans, Ticks 26 . 32	Beans, Pigeon 34 to 38 Harrow 32 34 Oats, Feed 17 26 Fine 22 Poland 21 24 Potato 21 24
WEERLY AVERAGE FOR OCT. 21. Wheat	AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF SIX WEEKS. Wheat	DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN FOR THE PRESENT WEEK. Wheat 18s. 0d. Barley 9 0 Oats 8 0 Rye 10 6 Beanis 9 6 Peas 9 6

SEEDS.

The transactions in the seed market were not important, but there was no disposition to give way in prices, and the retail business done was at about the terms of Monday last.

Baltic, ditto	Old 16 18
Ditto, crushing 42 45	Canary, new 63 66
Mediter. and Odessa 45 46	Extra 71 78
Clover, English, red per cwt.	Carraway, old
Ditto, white	New 42 44
Flemish, red	Mustard, brown, new 10 11 prbush.
Ditto, white	White 10 106
New Hamburgh, red	Trefoil
Ditto, white	Rye grass, English 30 42
Old Hamburgh, red	Scotch 18 40
Ditto, white	Tares, winter per qr
French, red	New 5 6 pr bush.
Ditto, white	Rapeseed, English, new 311 331, pr last
Hempseed, small 35 38	Linseed cakes, English 101.0s. to 101.10s.
Large	Foreign
The state of the s	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH

PROVISIONS, London, Oct. 24.

There has been no material variation in the value of Irish butter, and the transactions have been limited. Carlow, 86s. to 92s.; Waterford, 78s. to 84s.; Carrick, 84s. to 86s.; Cork, 78s. to 79s.; Limerick, 74s. to 75s. on board, and 1s. to 2s. higher landed. Foreign—Friesland, 104s. to 106s.; Kiel, 96s. to 102s. In bacon the sales have been very limited; prices 2s. to 3s. less than last quoted. Bale and tierce middles without alteration. Hams and lard as last quoted. Beef and pork continue in good demand.

HOPS, Borough, Oct. 24.

Very little increase of business is expected to take place until the official duty comes out, which will be about the middle of next month, if not sconer. The duty is still backed at £160,000, though some will not back higher than £155,000. The prices are merely nominal, and likely to go lower before parties come forward to purchase. The supplies continue to be very large.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Oct. 24.

The trade for beef was generally brisker than on this day week; apprehensions of a large reduction in price, by the importation of foreign meat, subsiding. The general quality was only second rate, and a slight advance in price took place. The number of sheep was larger than for some while past, but not more than adequate to the demand, which was good, and last Monday's rates were readily given. There were no foreign beasts at market to-day, those unsold on last Monday and Friday having been withdrawn from Smithfield.

Beef	e per stor s. 0d. to 4 0 4	s. 4d.	Veal . Pork .	 	3r.	2d. to 4r.	6d.
Friday	Beasts.		Sheep. 5,300	Calves.		Pigs. 454 511	

A large amount of business has been done in Liverpool. The sales altogether comprised 5000 bales, inclusive of 2500 Surat taken on speculation; the common sorts of Surat were rather higher.

WOO	L. Oct. 24.
Prices are firm, and the sales of the pa	st week have rather exceeded in amount those
of the preceding one.	
Down ewes and wethers 0s.10d. to 0s.10d	i. Half-bred hogs 1s. 0d. to 1s. 01d.
Down teggs 0 11 1 0	Flannel wool 0 84 1 0 Blanket wool 0 5 0 74
Half-bred wethers 0 10 0 11	Blanket wool 0 5 0 74
HAY SWITHFIFT Det	22.—At per load of 36 trusses.
Coarse Meadow Hay 70s. to 75s	. New Clover Hav 84s, to 110s.
New ditto 65 80	I Old ditto
Useful old ditto 80 84	Oat Straw 36 38
Fine Upland and Rye Grass 85 90	Oat Straw 36 38 Wheat Straw 38 40
THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.	
COAL EXC	HANGE Oct 94

Stewart's, 21s. 6d.; Hetton's, 21s. 3d.; Lambton's, 21s. Ships arrived this week, 140

GROCERIES, TUESDAY, Oct. 25.

TEA.—The market is still heavy, and the transactions are very insignificant. Good common sound Congous are 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. per lb.

COFFEE.—The transactions were only on a small scale, and prices much the same as last week. The continental markets, however, are rather more animated.

SUGAR.—The market has been firm, and about 700 hhds were disposed of at rather higher prices. No transactions have taken place privately, with the exception of about 100 chests, low and middling white Bahia, which have been sold at an average price of 21s, 3d., being the extreme value.

TALLOW.—P, Y. candle is firm. The rate for next month up to Christmas is 48s. 6d., and after that 48s., per cwt. The stock is rather larger than at this time last year. Town is at 51s. 6d. per cwt.

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"In no department, save one, is our contemporary so much at home, as in matters ecclesiastical. As proof of this, we have only to refer to those sketches; which for point, and pungency, and power, we can recommend to all who desire to understand the great controversy to which they refer."—Christian Examiner.

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ing matter of the deepest interest and importance to all classes of the community, involving, as they do, the great questions of social, political, and religious progress."—Leeds Times.

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Extract from a Letter by the Rev. J. Harris, D.D.,
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